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## AUSTRIAN RULER TELLS PROGRAM TO REICHSRATH

Emperor Karl's Speech Indicates No Abandonment of Central Powers' Plans—Conciliatory to Subject Peoples

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Emperor Karl made his speech from the throne in the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday dealing with both the domestic and foreign situations. Concerning the former, his speech contained no indication that the realization of the German-Austrian program is to be abandoned. The Emperor declared he was determined to be a constitutional ruler and was mindful of his obligation to take the oath to the constitution but was also determined to abide by the fundamental law which left decisions to be taken at the conclusion of peace in his hands alone.

Moreover, he was convinced that the happy development of constitutional life was possible only by expanding the constitution and the administrative foundations of Austrian public life, both in the State and in the separate kingdoms and countries, especially Bohemia; the only exception being Galicia, the solution concerning which had been already outlined by his predecessor.

Hence he had decided to postpone taking the constitutional oath until a new, strong and happy Austria had been formally consolidated internally and externally, and invited the Reichsrath to cooperate toward that end.

Turning to the foreign situation, he paid tribute to the troops and declared the Central Powers had never sought to present a trial of strength and had openly announced their readiness for peace so soon as their honor and existence were no longer seriously threatened, being firmly convinced that the only true peace formula was recognition on both sides that each belligerent had gloriously defended its position as a world power. The great neighboring people of the east, united to the monarchy by ancient friendship, seemed lately to be approaching this standpoint, and it was to be hoped that this internal reformation would manifest itself externally in a strong development of will, and that such public enlightenment would spread to the other enemy countries.

Meanwhile, Austria-Hungary would continue the struggle at the side of her allies and while she had proved herself capable of bearing a great financial burden, the Government was intent on relieving other hardships as far as possible. Finally, the Emperor urged the House to rise to a sense of its responsibility and to promote a sense of unity with Hungary and among the various races of the State, who all shared in the glory of the war. The text of Emperor Karl's speech is given at the end of this dispatch.

The opening proceedings of the Reichsrath yesterday were marked by declarations on behalf of the subject nationalities, Czech and South Slav deputies demanding a union of the territories of the monarchy inhabited by Czechs-Slavs, Slovaks, Croats and Serbians into an independent state under the Hapsburg rule, while Ukrainian and Polish deputies made a similar demand for the union of the Ukrainian and Polish territories respectively.

Count Ciam Martinic promised a Government statement on all these declarations at one of the earliest sittings after the delivery of the speech from the throne.

In his speech from the throne, Emperor Karl, after affectionately recalling the memory of Emperor Francis Joseph, said:

"Summed in a fateful time to direct the State, I from the beginning have been conscious of the immense seriousness of the task Providence has laid on my shoulders. I feel, however, within me the will and power loyally to discharge my duties as ruler, following the example of my illustrious predecessor, and to do justly."

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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

Activities in the various battle theaters during the past 24 hours have been, for the most part, confined to artillery duels. London reports that in the British section of the western front, beyond mutual artillery activity at different points, nothing of special importance has occurred.

In the Italian theater, there is a lull in the operations in the Isonzo region, the scene of General Cadorna's recent advance, and the great work of consolidation is evidently being carried out without serious interference from the Austrians. Only two counterattacks are reported, both of which were repulsed. Rome announces an interesting new development in Albania, where the Italian troops, after a long period of inactivity, have advanced.

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## GOVERNMENT HAS APPROVED FIESTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Word has been received from the State and War departments giving official recognition to the Friendship Fiesta which is to be held here June 21 to 24 inclusive by Americans and Mexicans. Governor Esteban Cantu of Lower California, members of his military staff and the Twenty-third Mexican Infantry Band are given authorization to visit San Diego attired in their military uniforms.

Governors of more than 10 states and mayors of more than 100 cities throughout the Southwest will welcome Governor Cantu when he arrives here from Mexico. The fiesta is being arranged chiefly to cement friendly relations between the peoples of California and Baja California and to stimulate social and commercial relations.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Underwood & Underwood photograph

### Emperor Karl Franz Josef

Who discussed the foreign and domestic situation of Austria-Hungary in his speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichsrath.

## LABOR MISSION TO GO TO RUSSIA

British Socialist Delegates May Attend Conference Organized by Russians—May Consult With M. Branting

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The report from Stockholm yesterday that the Dutch Scandinavian Socialist committee had received a communication, stating that Great Britain would be represented at the International Socialist Conference in Stockholm, and had nominated as leaders of their delegation G. H. Roberts, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, for the majority, and Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., for the minority, is not strictly correct.

British majority and minority Laborists and Socialists, it is now probable, will be represented at the International Socialist Conference, which will be held on the initiative of the Russians, either at Petrograd or Stockholm. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Jowett and others, who may be called minority Socialists, are to be permitted to go to Petrograd, and in passing through Stockholm may consult with M. Branting, leader of the Swedish Socialists, a strong pro-Ally statesman and prime mover in the matter of the meeting of the International.

As to Mr. Roberts, however, the Labor Party have not yet altered their decision not to participate in the Stockholm conference. Nevertheless, recent developments, particularly the agreements of majority and minority French Socialists to attend such a conference, have altered the whole situation and the Labor Party executive are meeting today to reconsider the matter.

The British Government has issued a statement explaining its reasons for granting passports to Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues. It states that it desires sincerely to meet the wishes of the Russian Government to learn at first hand the opinion of all sections of British thought and is, therefore, facilitating the journey to Russia of representatives of these different political groups.

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## TECH EXERCISES TO SHOW CHANGE

Restricted Commencement Program Reflects the Different Conditions in United States—Many Events Canceled

Commencement exercises at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the week of June 10 will reflect the changed conditions in the United States this year, as many of the lighter events have been canceled and the entire program given a more serious aspect. Many of the graduating class, almost 200, are actively engaged in service with the United States armed forces, so that a generous sprinkling

## FRENCH STAND ON PEACE ISSUE

PARIS, France (Friday)—France insists that there shall be no peace except that which all her people shall make; the Government cannot recognize the efforts of any single political party to arrange such a termination of the war. M. Ribot declared in the Chamber of Deputies today answering Socialist interpellations as to the Government's attitude on the International Socialist peace conference at Stockholm.

"France wants only a French peace," he said. "A conference such as that proposed at Stockholm, which might result in a partial—a limping—peace, cannot be undertaken. Regarding this conference ceases, the Government will deliver passports to Socialists to permit them to go to Petrograd. There they will not risk meeting Germans."

## WARNING GIVEN THOSE WHO FLEE

President Wilson Notifies the "Slackers" Leaving United States That They Will Be Prosecuted on Their Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson issued a proclamation this noon warning all persons who are subject under the law of registration next Tuesday that if they withdraw from the jurisdiction of the United States to avoid registration they will be prosecuted upon their return.

The proclamation is made, it is understood, because of efforts in sporadic cases of individuals to leave the country. Department of Justice agents in every section of the United States are watching every attempt that is made to thwart the purposes of the Government and arrests are being made as fast as persons guilty of such activities are detected.

As for the regulations that will apply on registration day, especially relating to the saloons, it is understood this feature of the day will be left to local police control. In the District of Columbia no orders have been issued for the closing of the saloons, and none are to be issued so far as officials know.

State prohibition is now so general, it is pointed out, that the Federal Government has not considered the saloon question as related to registration day. At any rate, so far as can be determined, the matter is to be left to the police of all sections.

The President's proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas, the President, in a proclamation issued on the 18th of May, 1917, set apart the 5th day of June, 1917, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. for the registration of all male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, who may be subject to registration in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, authorizing the President to induct temporarily the military establishment of the United States;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby give warning that all persons subject to registration under the provisions of the said act of Congress and the proclamation of the President, withdrawing from the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of evading such registration, expose themselves on their return to the jurisdiction of the United States to prosecution for such evasion of registration pursuant to Section 5 of the act of Congress, approved May 18, 1917, which enacts that 'any person who shall wilfully fail or refuse to submit himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction in a district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered.'"

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, D. C., this 31st day of May, 1917."

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## PRO-GERMANS IN FOOD INTRIGUE

Charge Made in Senate That Teutonic Agents Are Buying Foodstuffs to Be Destroyed so That Allies May Not Get It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That pro-German intrigue is having an influential part in the speculative operations in the United States that are keeping food prices at unprecedented high levels has been revealed on the floor of the Senate during debate of the administration's food conservation legislation. It is declared that agents of the Imperial German Government are buying up food supplies and destroying them, in this quite effectively adding the German U-boats in their campaign on the world's shipping. Legislation to call a halt to these war activities within the United States is receiving favorable attention in Congress.

Referring to the subject, Senator Stone of Missouri declared to the Senate: "It has come to our knowledge that large quantities of food products have been destroyed by being dumped into the water on rivers and on the sea. Only within the last few days I heard it stated before a committee that large amounts of coffee purchased by American importers and in transit to American ports had been thrown into the sea for fear that the accumulation of a large amount of coffee might tend to reduce the price. I heard the same things said about bananas and other articles of food."

Senator Sherman of Illinois stated: In a certain office on Wall Street there is a pro-German agent who is avowedly in sympathy with the German Government and its military operations. That agent has been buying, on the market, food supplies for many weeks, following on the declaration of war by Congress. He has bought in Chicago millions of bushels of wheat. Whether or not the wheat has ever reached any destination in Europe nobody knows. The embargo on the larger part of the German ports renders it highly probable that the product has not.

"In addition to that, the same agent is now on the market buying all the available beans and like articles that can be stored or kept any length of time. There is strong reason to suppose that this agent causes the food products, when it is impossible to ship them to Germany, to be taken to some convenient point along the Atlantic ports and sunk."

"If a German submarine cannot sink a freight steamer loaded with food products, a very certain way—and it is just as effective as the other, possibly a little more expensive in the matter of dollars and not so expensive in life—is to buy the food products through agents in this country, and sink them in the Atlantic ocean. Two purposes are thereby served. One is that it takes the food products away from ourselves and our allies; the other is that it raises the price on the market, so as to exhaust more rapidly the financial resources of the Allies as well as ourselves; and I think this amendment (one offered by Senator Stone) is a very necessary one."

"Whether it will reach the consignments from any foreign port to our own country is a matter on which we can take the chances. At least, if it is a foreign ship, if it ever lands on our shores, it must enter our harbors and be subject to our local regulations. If it is engaged in destroying food produced in our own country, it can be regarded when the time for clearance papers arrives, or if a cargo belonging to our own citizens, destined for our own country, has been improperly destroyed, and they have thus been deprived of their rights, the matter can be reached in that event properly."

The food gambler received his first check from Congress yesterday when the Senate adopted an amendment to the Lever Food Bill to make it a felony

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## NO OFFICIAL NEWS OF CHINESE REVOLT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No official information has been received in Washington from Peking in support of the press report of a revolt of several military governors.

## SALOON CLOSING ON JUNE 5 URGED

Widespread Sentiment in Boston Against Sale of Liquor While Young Men of Nation Are Gathering Under Draft Act

With the approach of Tuesday, June 5, the day for registration under the provisions of the Selective Draft Act, a widespread sentiment is being expressed that the saloons should be closed on that day. No election which will be held this year nor any holiday that may be celebrated will be fraught with as deep a significance as the day on which millions of men will register for the purpose of giving the United States Government the necessary information to assign them to the posts of duty in the war, and yet no election will be held and no holiday will be celebrated this year with open saloons.

Tuesday will be no ordinary day in the thoughts of either those eligible for registration or for those who do not come under provisions of the Selective Draft Act. The stock exchange will not be open, and hundreds of companies are planning to give their employees extra opportunities for registration. It is the intention of those who really understand the meaning of the day that everything should be in keeping with the issue involved. The last thing which a great mass of citizens want to see mingle with the duties and the events of the day is liquor in any of its forms.

At the offices of the Boston Licensing Board today it was learned that no steps are contemplated for the closing of the saloons on Tuesday, but representative opinion of Boston business men is against the open saloons on that day. They believe that a movement should be started that will lead to the closing of the saloons on registration day for patriotic and other significant reasons. Interviews from a number of leading citizens were secured today by representatives of The Christian Science Monitor.

Hearty indorsement to a movement that would result in the closing of the saloons was voiced by George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who said: "Registration day is too serious a period in the history of the city to permit any undesirable actions on the part of the young men who give themselves for the defense of the country. The day is of far greater significance than election day, and it is more important than any holiday. The barrooms should certainly be closed."

Maj. Henry L. Higginson also favored the closing of the saloons and urged the young men that even though the saloons should not be closed they should not allow anything to distract them from the observance of a duty which they owe to their country. He said in part: "I believe that every saloon should be closed on Tuesday. The minds of the young men should not be clouded with liquor."

Another advocate of closing the saloons on Tuesday was Postmaster William F. Murray, who declared: "If I were a member of the Boston Licensing Board, I would vote in favor of closing the saloons on registration day. I hope the movement to that effect will be successful."

Both Arthur J. Davis and Fred H. Lawton, superintendent and assistant superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, respectively, indorsed the movement for closing the saloons on Tuesday. Mr. Davis expressed the opinion that the liquor traffic would continue business as usual throughout the State on registration day, and then added: "It is to be hoped that the liquor interests will live up to their constant reiterations that they are patriotic and govern their sales on that day, in particular, accordingly."

When asked whether the law closing the saloons on regular elections would apply to registration day when the whole election machinery of the city of Boston, the police regulations, registrars and other details, would be fully utilized for the work, Melancthon W. Burien, secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners, said that the law closing the saloons would not be applicable Tuesday, as that law applies only to legal holidays and regular elections, and registration

(Continued on page five, column six)

## DAYLIGHT RULE USED ON PORT OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The port of New York was closed for two hours today to outbound vessels. Arriving ships were allowed to pass in. For some time the port has been closed during the night, and the hours were allowed to lap over today as a test of daylight closing. It was stated at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

## DOMINION MAY RECAST CABINET IN COMING WEEK

Coalition Government Is Now Foreseen as a Means of Unifying Political Elements During Period of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—There is apparently but little new in the Canadian political situation, and the secret, whatever the nature of it may be, is being kept uncommonly close. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has come back from Montreal, where he went to consult with the leaders of the Liberal thought in the Province of Quebec, and in best-informed quarters it is believed that he returns with the message that the Quebec people are at present against coalition.

One of Montreal's most prominent Liberals said: "Laurier was here to feel the pulse of the Province towards the question of a coalition government. Sir Wilfrid was told that the people were decidedly against a coalition at present, and further, Sir Wilfrid did not compromise himself on the subject one way or the other."

The cabinet maker is, of course, busy, and those who believe that a solution of the situation has been arrived at give the following as the new Cabinet. While it is only rumor, in Montreal political circles the list finds considerable favor. It is as follows: Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Lomer Gouin, Lord Shaughnessy, Premier Murray of Nova Scotia, Sir John Eaton, head of the T. Eaton Company; N. W. Rowell, leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature; Premier A. L. Sefton of Alberta, Premier Brewster, Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister; Sir George Foster, Minister of Customs, and Sir William Hearst.

Premier Murray of Nova Scotia is heart and soul for coalition and conscription. Speaking at a luncheon of the Anglican Synod at Halifax, N. S., the Premier said that this was no time for party dickering or party strife. It was a time when Liberals and Conservatives should lay aside their party feelings and unite for the one great object of presenting a united and unanimous front, not only to Canada but to the whole world.

One thing is very plain, which is that the leaders of the two great parties in the Federal House of Commons know that they must unite in the prosecution of the war or fight each other in a political contest. They have gone too far to withdraw and leave things where they were a couple of weeks ago. Next week will, in all probability, see a coalition ministry, or something very much like it, conducting the affairs of the Dominion, or there will be a renewal of party strife and probably an election.

## Ready for Emergency

Troops at Ottawa Prepared for Anticonscription Demonstration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The local troops, the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force now in the city, and the militia, have all been summoned to headquarters, and 700 soldiers can be poured into the streets of Ottawa the moment there is any appearance of anticonscription parades or disturbances. Members of the C. E. F. have been confined to barracks for the past three days, much to their disgust. It is considered certain that the French-Canadians from the city of Hull, opposite Ottawa, who are opposed to conscription, will endeavor to hold some sort of a demonstration in this city before the bill is introduced in Parliament, which occurrence is expected early next week.

In the city of Montreal, Mayor Martin has made the following public appeal:

"I desire to make a last appeal to all of this city not to compromise the just cause which we have undertaken to defend, by causing trouble and disorder. I notice with pleasure that the later meetings are more peaceable, and that the protests of citizens against conscription are being made with calmness and dignity. It is by agitating in this fashion that you efficaciously aid those upon whom is incumbent the task of defending the interests of the people before the Parliament of Canada."

## RUSSIAN WAR OFFICE INQUIRY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The new Minister of Justice has reported to the Provisional Government on charges against General Sukhomlinov, Minister of War, in the early stages of the struggle. The indictment not only accuses the former War Minister of failing to increase the rate of output from the State factories and otherwise to increase production, thus causing a shortage of munitions for the Russian Army and assisting the German offensive, but declares that in 1911 and 1912 he supplied information from the general staff to M. Miasoiedoff, whom he knew to be a German spy, and also that he communicated the substance of his reports to the former Tsar on Russia's state of defense to an agent of the Vienna Government.

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## HOUSE DEFEATS CENSORSHIP PLAN

Provision Has Been Virtually Stricken Out by Action Re-committing Espionage Bill—Provision to Be Stricken Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the inalienable right of the people of the United States to free expression of opinion shall not be curtailed or hampered, and that the freedom of the press shall not become a thing of the past, shall continue to be the right of the people, "as the dictum of Congress when Thursday, by a vote of 184 to 144, the House stood to recommit the Administration Espionage Bill, known as the Webb or Gregory Espionage Bill, with instructions to the conferees to strike out entirely the censorship provision of the measure."

It was at first thought that several days would be required to thrash the matter out in the House; so evenly did the variant opinions appear to be divided. However, under the leadership of Representatives Graham and McCormick, the opposition to the objectionable censorship became so formidable that at the end of two hours of heated debate the motion to recommit with instructions carried without difficulty. Had this motion failed, the previous question would have been taken on the censorship section itself.

Speakers in the affirmative spoke strongly of the need for secrecy as a strategic move, and emphasized the fact that the Administration favored this particular provision strongly. As the fight progressed many Democrats rallied to the Republican viewpoint, the Republican section being almost solid in supporting the caucus agreement of a few days ago.

The instructions of the House to recommit the bill and strike out the censorship provision is as effective as an actual vote on the section itself. The formality of carrying out the House instructions will be accomplished in a few hours, and it is thought the bill will be in the hands of the President in a few days.

### Americans in Canada

Registration Not Compulsory, But Cards Are Sent to Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—Registration on Tuesday next of Americans of military age in Canada is not compulsory, according to a telegram received on Thursday from the State Department at Washington by P. Gorman, United States vice-consul here. Americans here are given opportunity to register, however, as cards have been sent for the purpose.

In spite of the apparent open door to slackers, the figures at the Dominion immigration office indicate no unusual number of American young men entering Canada. The State Department telegram follows:

"The department is sending you cards for use in the registration of Americans who desire to register under the President's proclamation. These should be filled out in accordance with instructions accompanying them, and mailed to the homes of the persons. The War Department considers that registration abroad is voluntary, and therefore the requirement that the cards reach the home address by June 5 is not applicable, though they should be sent at once after the receipt of the blanks."

Agitation here against the proposed conscription law continues to be confined to speeches of protest.

## INDIA'S TRADE DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A luncheon was recently given at the Cannon Street Hotel in honor of the Indian delegates to the Imperial War Conference, by Mr. Charles Campbell McLeod, chairman of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce. The guests included the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir James S. Meeson and Sir Satyendra P. Sinha, also Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, Lord Desborough, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, and other distinguished men.

Sir Satyendra Sinha, in replying to the toast to the delegates, gave expression to the gratitude felt by his countrymen that India had been given her proper place in the Councils of the Empire. This was not a reward for any services she had rendered in the prosecution of the war, he said, but was an acknowledgment of the position she occupied and must continue to occupy in relation to the Empire as a whole. He was convinced that in the near future any latent fear which had existed with regard to the security of British supremacy in India would disappear. Not only was it the profound desire and aspiration of India, but it was also her interest to remain an integral part of the British Empire. Financial adjustments and commercial and industrial expansion were among the problems to be solved at the conclusion of the war. In the process of expansion there was ample room for both England and India, but the development of commerce and industry must be primarily in the interest of India herself. Her resources must not be exploited by other parts of the Empire solely for their own benefit. India's raw materials must, as far as possible, be utilized in the creation and development of industries within her own borders, and if this work was to be successful

there must be the closest cooperation between European merchants and the people of India, and such a cooperation could not fail to be of benefit to both and lead to a greater consolidation of the bonds of Imperial union.

Mr. Chamberlain, who rose in response to a call for a speech, said that on various occasions since the arrival of his colleagues from India he had preferred to allow them to be heard at first hand, as representing the views held by representative men in the Indian Empire. Bodies like the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce could do much in the way of assistance and cooperation, and he was always glad to have the advantage of conferring with them on commercial and industrial questions. Referring to the recent conference with Lancashire representatives on the cotton question, he said that both sides had expressed themselves freely and he hoped without offense. He did not wish to lay undue stress on a single difference of opinion which further reflection might remove, and he thought already had removed to some extent. He was quite certain of one thing, namely, that in the development of India there was room enough for all that India could do and for all that the United Kingdom could ask. No policy could be more foolish for Great Britain than for her to appear to grudge or to desire to hamper the development of Indian industries. It was not only an economic but a political interest of the first consequence which was involved, and they must do all that they could to help. The better off India became the greater would be the market for those goods produced in other parts of the Empire which India could not supply for herself.

## SYDNEY'S NEW RATING SYSTEM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Advocates of Sydney's new rating system, whereby the tax falls on the unimproved capital value of city lands, claimed that one certain effect would be the erection of a much better type of premises and a consequent impetus to building. The war has made the expected comparison practically impossible.

At the end of the first year of the experiment its bearing on city improvement must be analyzed in the light of the scarcity and high cost of building materials; as the readjustment of rates has greatly benefited some ratepayers and penalized others it is not possible to judge by individual opinions. Alderman R. D. Meagher, the Lord Mayor of Sydney, considers, however, that the experiment has thoroughly justified itself. "Instead of a ruined city and a deficit," he stated, "there will be a surplus of £60,000 on paper, or of £20,000 in cash." The Lord Mayor says that the new rating has reduced the taxation of enterprises, which have benefited the city, while it has pressed hardly on the owners of old buildings on valuable sites, and of vacant blocks. Up to April, 1916, Sydney was rated by its council at 1s. 9d. in the pound on the assessed annual value of property, with a minimum of 5 per cent of the unimproved value where land was vacant, and 1½d. in the pound on the unimproved value. The revenue therefrom was £462,548, of which £167,723 came from the unimproved capital value tax of 1½d. The Lord Mayor states that the revenue under the first year of the new scheme has been £520,537, which includes a small proportion of special rates paid by one ward.

## WAR ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—A declaration on the subject of the conditions on which alone peace could be declared has been made to representatives of the Russian press by both the English and French Socialist delegates at present in Petrograd. Mr. Sanders, speaking in the name of English Socialists, said "Like our Russian comrades we are all friends of peace, but right and justice must be reestablished. If then we accept the formula of peace without indemnities nor annexations, we wish to avoid all possibility of misunderstanding, we desire no annexations; we ask that the territory occupied by Germany shall be given up, that the countries ruined by her shall be restored, that the devastations shall be paid for. Those are our objects in the war and on this program we can admit of no compromise."

The French Socialist, M. Moutet, in speaking in Petrograd on the same subject to the representatives of the press, expressed himself in the following terms: "We have asked our Russian comrades to explain more precisely to us the meaning of their formula of 'peace without annexation, no contributions.' If this formula means that the countries devastated by Germany shall not be indemnified by the nation who imposed the war on all the world, then we can in no sense accept this formula. France will never accept a dishonorable peace. Certain of our Russian comrades asked us what would happen if only the question of Alsace-Lorraine prevented the termination of the war. We replied that such a question could only be raised if we were sure beforehand of being defeated; but we did not anticipate defeat, but a complete and speedy victory. Even in the case of defeat we should never admit the superiority of force over right. Alsace-Lorraine ought to be and will be French. It appears from our conversation with the leaders of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates that in substance, we are in agreement on the question of peace without annexation. We have not yet received an answer from our Russian comrades on the subject of peace without indemnities."

## CONFERENCE ON EMPIRE AFFAIRS

Imperial Gathering in London Adopts Resolutions Aiming at Self-Contained Empire—Allies to Be Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies recently issued a summary of the work of the Imperial War Conference, of which certain portions were cabled to The Christian Science Monitor. The Imperial War Conference, it said, is now approaching the end of its labors, though certain business remains for the consideration of its members. Some of the matters dealt with are of a very confidential character at the present time, and it will probably not be possible to publish the resolutions or the debates on these subjects before the end of the war. A Blue Book is in course of preparation and will shortly be published, containing the remaining resolutions and some of the debates, but in view of the highly important character of the present conference, and of the widespread interests which it has aroused, it is thought desirable to publish forthwith a brief statement respecting the work done by the conference.

Such of the resolutions as can now be made public are given below. It is worthy of note that, in every case, the decision of the conference was unanimous; on no occasion was it found necessary to take a division, or to withdraw a motion because agreement could not be reached. The resolutions speak for themselves, and sufficiently indicate the wide range of subjects dealt with by the conference. A few words only are necessary as regards the most interesting and important of them.

The resolution with regard to the Constitution of the Empire was made the occasion for striking expressions by the various speakers of attachment to the monarchical institutions of the Empire, and their value for the preservation of Imperial unity. In the words of one of the speakers—"The monarchy is the keystone of the Imperial arch." In passing the resolution relating to Imperial preference, the conference desired it to be put on record that the comparative brevity of the remarks made was solely due to the fact that it had been exhaustively discussed in the Imperial War Cabinet, at which the members of the conference had been present, and therefore practically came before the conference as an agreed resolution. The resolutions concerning the representation of India at future Imperial conferences, and the position of natives of India in the self-governing dominions, were marked by generous expressions of appreciation on all sides of the assistance given by India in the prosecution of the war. These observations of the dominions' representatives and the sympathetic treatment of the subject gave the keenest satisfaction to the representatives of India. In passing a resolution of thanks to the Secretary of State for the Colonies as chairman of the conference, Sir Robert Borden paid a touching tribute to Brigadier-General Long, who had fallen in his country's service. Sir Robert Borden and other speakers expressed their gratification that this conference should have been attended by the son of a statesman who had done so much to promote the ideal of Imperial unity—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Resolutions passed by the conference:

"That this conference, recognizing the importance of assimilating as far as possible the military stores and equipment of the Imperial forces throughout the Empire, recommends that an expert committee, representative of the military authorities of the United Kingdom, the dominions and India, be appointed as early as possible to consider the various patterns in use with a view to selecting standard patterns for general adoption as far as the special circumstances of each country admit."

"This conference is of opinion that it is desirable that the ordinance personnel of the military organizations of the Empire should, as far as possible, be trained on the same methods and according to the same principles, and that to secure this end selected officers of the ordinance service from all parts of the Empire should be attached for adequate periods to the Imperial Ordnance Department."

"That the Admiralty be requested to work out immediately after the conclusion of the war what they consider the most effective scheme of naval defense for the Empire for the consideration of the several governments summoned to this conference, with such recommendations as the Admiralty consider necessary in that respect for the Empire's future security."

"That the Imperial War Conference welcomes the proposed increase of the Board of Trade service of Trade Commissioners and its extension throughout the British Empire in accordance with the recommendations of the Dominions' Royal Commission, and recommends that the governments concerned should cooperate so as to make that service as useful as possible to the Empire as a whole, especially for the promotion of inter-imperial trade."

The Imperial War Conference commends the proposals of the Board of Trade in the Memorandum on Patents and Trade Marks to the careful consideration of the several constituent governments of the Empire."

That the Imperial War Conference desires to place on record its view that the resolution of the Imperial Conference of April 20, 1917, should be modified to permit of India being fully represented at all future Imperial conferences, and that the necessary steps should be taken to secure the assent of the various governments

in order that the next Imperial conference may be summoned and constituted accordingly.

The Imperial War Conference are of opinion that the readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to be dealt with during the war, and that it should form the subject of a special Imperial conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities.

They deem it their duty, however, to place on record their view that as such readjustment, while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the empire, should recognize the right of the dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several governments may determine.

The conference recognizes the desirability and importance of securing uniformity of policy and action throughout the Empire with regard to naturalization. It is resolved that the proposals set forth in the memorandum submitted to the Home Office be commended to the consideration of the respective governments summoned to the conference.

The conference, in expressing to Earl Grey its deep appreciation and warm thanks for the great interest that he has taken in the proposal to secure the Aldwych site, and to erect thereon a building suitable for the purposes of the dominions, considers that it is not practicable to proceed with the proposal under existing conditions or in the immediate future.

That it is desirable to establish in London an Imperial mineral resources bureau, upon which should be represented Great Britain, the dominions, India, and other parts of the Empire. The bureau should be charged with the duties of collection of information from the appropriate departments of the governments concerned and other sources regarding the mineral resources and the metal requirements of the Empire, and of advising from time to time what action, if any, may appear desirable to enable such resources to be developed and made available to meet the metal requirements of the Empire. That the conference recommends that His Majesty's Government should, while having due regard to existing institutions, take immediate action for the purpose of establishing such a bureau, and should as soon as possible submit a scheme for the consideration of the other governments summoned to the conference.

That this conference, in view of the experience of the present war, calls attention to the importance of developing an adequate capacity of production of naval and military material, munitions, and supplies in all important parts of the Empire (including the countries bordering on the Pacific and Indian oceans) where such facilities do not presently exist and affirms the importance of close cooperation between India, the dominions, and the United Kingdom with this object in view.

The present system of double income taxation within the Empire calls for review in relation: 1. To firms in the United Kingdom doing business with the overseas dominions, India and the colonies; 2. To private individuals resident in the United Kingdom who have capital invested elsewhere in the Empire, or who depend upon remittances from elsewhere within the Empire, and 3. To its influence on the investment of capital in the United Kingdom, the dominions and India, and to the effect of any change on the position of British capital invested abroad. The conference therefore urges that this matter should be taken in hand immediately after the conclusion of the war, and that an amendment of the law should be made which will remedy the present unsatisfactory position.

Having regard to the experience obtained in the present war, this conference records its opinion that the safety of the Empire and the necessary development of its component parts require prompt and attentive consideration, as well as concerted action, with regard to the following matters: 1. The production of an adequate food supply and arrangements for its transportation when and where required, under any conditions that may reasonably be anticipated. 2. The control of natural resources available within the Empire, especially those that are of an essential character for necessary national purposes, whether in peace or in war. 3. The economical utilization of such natural resources through processes of manufacture carved on within the Empire. The conference commends to the consideration of the governments summoned thereto the enactment of such legislation as may assist this purpose.

The time has arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Imperial resources, and especially to making the Empire independent of other countries in respect to food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries. With these objects in view this conference expresses itself in favor of:

"1. The principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our allies, shall give specially favorable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire."

"2. Arrangements by which intending emigrants from the United Kingdom may be induced to settle in countries under the British flag."

That the Imperial War Conference, having examined the memorandum on the position of Indians in the self-governing dominions presented by the Indian representatives to the confer-

ence, "accepts the principle of reciprocity of treatment between India and the dominions and recommends the memorandum to the favorable consideration of the governments concerned."

The members of the conference representing India and the overseas dominions desire before they separate to convey to the Secretary of State for the Colonies their earnest and sincere appreciation of his labors in preparing for, and presiding over, the conference. They desire also to put on record their deep sense of gratitude for the many courtesies which they have received from the Prime Minister and other members of His Majesty's Government, as well as for the generous hospitality which has been extended to them by the Government and people of the United Kingdom.

## NEW EXEMPTION PLAN IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Under the new scheme for regulating the release of munition workers for the Army no man fit for general service will be protected against recruiting unless his work is essential to the output of ships and munitions. This scheme will be carried into effect on the basis of a schedule of protected occupations which will be much more simple and effective in its operation and much more equitable for all classes of workmen, than previous schemes of exemption. It has been found in practice that the trade card scheme protected from enlistment men who were no longer indispensable to the output of munitions and failed to protect other men highly skilled in their occupations who were indispensable so long as the present need for ships and munitions continued. Besides it discriminated between different trade unions in a way which the unions who were not parties to it regarded as unjust and unfair.

All these anomalies and causes of irritation are now brought to an end. The test of exemption in future will not be whether a munition worker is in a particular union, but whether he is in one of the occupations which are scheduled as indispensable, which can be ascertained by consulting a copy of the schedule. Practically all workmen who, on March 29 last, were engaged on shipbuilding, boat and barge building and repairs, in marine engineering shops and on marine engineering work will be protected against recruiting. Exact particulars are given in the schedule of every other occupation that is protected. Those who are of the age and in the occupations specified in it will receive a scheduled occupations certificate, which will afford as effective protection as has hitherto been given by war service badges and trade cards.

Anyone who has not received a certificate by May 15 and considers that he is engaged in a scheduled occupation should lodge a claim with the Enlistment Complaints Committee; but no man who has had his war service badge or his trade card canceled should leave his job until it has been decided where he is most wanted. In all cases where applications for certificates have been made to the Enlistment Complaints Committee calling up notices will be suspended until the committee has given its decision. The final decision on all claims for protection will be given by the complaints committees which already exist, in equal proportions, of representatives of labor and Government, and are being strengthened by the appointment of further labor representatives. In this way the most ample protection will be given against wrongful enlistment and the new scheme as a whole will not only protect the workmen against every form of victimization but provide with increased efficiency the men and material essential for the effective prosecution of the war.

### HOUSING PLAN IN WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales.—A housing conference was held recently in Cardiff at which a resolution was adopted calling upon the Government for a loan to local authorities in Wales and Monmouthshire of £5,000,000 for the purpose of building working class dwellings. A resolution was also passed requesting the Government at the conclusion of the war to demolish, within a certain specified time, all insanitary dwellings, and that local authorities should be obliged to prepare schemes for town-planning in all areas, not alone for the growth of the community, but for the proper rehousing of those occupants who have been displaced by the closing of unfit dwellings.

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## COOPERATIVE BUYING PLANNED

Farmers and Representatives of Agricultural Organizations Meet in Boston to Discuss Problem of High Feed Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, June 1.—A solution of the grain problem, said to be one of the principal reasons for the increase in the cost of milk, was discussed today at a meeting of farmers and representatives of agricultural organizations in New England, at the Quincy House in Boston and at its conclusion Richard Pattee, secretary of the New England Milk Producers Union, was authorized to appoint a committee to establish a cooperative system of buying supplies and grain similar to that existing in Maine.

The meeting was called by the New England Milk Producers Association in connection with its campaign for milk conservation and the call said that the principal topic to be taken up was "cooperative buying and the best way to extend the system to bring about practical results for New England farmers."

Officials of the association expressed the belief before the meeting that it would be possible for farmers to buy grain and other feed for their herds in large quantities through a central organization. The organizations represented at the meeting included Orleans (Vt.) County Farmers Association; Farmers Union Grain and Supply Company of Maine; Farmers Bureau of Rockingham County, N. H.; Amherst Cooperative Supply Company of Amherst, Mass.; East Greenwich (R. I.) Farmers Local; Highland Cooperative Fruit Exchange, Marlboro, Mass.; Hardwick (Mass.) Farmers Association; Abington (Mass.) Strawberry Growers Association.

A greater portion of the meeting was devoted to a description of the cooperative buying and selling association of Maine farmers, by John A. Roberts, Maine Commissioner of Agriculture; C. H. Gardner of Waterville of the State Farmers Union; and E. E. Austin of the firm of Austin & Haynes, of Waterville, who financed the first farmers union and established the present system of cooperative work in handling supplies in the State. It was stated that the farmers and other stockholders in the 92 farmers locals scattered throughout the State of Maine saved 10 per cent on all supplies last year.

In some lines of goods and grains, the farmers saved as high as 33 per cent. In fact some of the farmer locals paid dividends or saved to the stockholders more than 30 per cent in 1916.

The farmers unions of Maine handle grain, sugar, fertilizers and coal through a central buying agency and are planning for other staples.

The Farmers Union, through the efforts of three of its staunchest backers, has built a flour mill at Waterville, which is turning out flour equal in grade to the best Minneapolis flour at a rate to the stockholders of \$13 a barrel. The union has distributed 3000 bushels of wheat for planting to Maine farmers and a greater portion of this will be sent to the Waterville flour mill in the fall.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The president of the Board of Agriculture and Fish-

Lunch and Dine at the Colonial Restaurant

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eries has asked Major the Hon. Waldorf Astor, M. P. (chairman); Mr. Dermot O'Brien, D. L.; Mr. J. R. Campbell, B. Sc.; Maj. Gerald R. Leighton, M. D.; Mr. A. W. J. McFadden, M. R.; Mr. W. Anker Simmons; Prof. T. B. Wood, and Sir Robert Wright, F. R. S. E., to serve on a committee to consider the question of the production and distribution of milk. Mr. J. Mackintosh, N. D. A. N. D. D., will act as secretary to the committee, and any communication to him may for the present be addressed to the Food Production Department, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 72 Victoria Street, London.

## Y. M. C. A. TO MEET MEN AT THE FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The sum of \$50,000 has been cabled to its representatives in France and England by the Young Men's Christian Association, to be used in preparation for the reception of the American expeditionary force. The work in connection with the American soldiers in France will be under direction of D. A. Davis, formerly an Association worker in Turkey. The American National War Work Council in London is represented by E. C. Carter, formerly secretary of the Association in India. The sum of \$2,000,000 is needed for Y. M. C. A. work in Europe between now and Jan. 1.

### DIRIGO TORPEDOING CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Confirmation of the German torpedoing of the American ship Dirigo, from Pensacola, reached the State Department today. The message said the first mate, John Ray, was lost and all members of the crew saved. The Dirigo was owned by C. C. Mengle Bros. of Louisville, Ky.

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## WORK FOR MEN DISABLED IN WAR

Italy Teaches Soldiers Returned From War Some Useful Trade or Craft—Organization of Villa Bondi, Near Florence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy.—The problem of how best to deal with and provide for men who have been disabled in the war is one which necessarily concerns every nation which bears any part in the great struggle, and it is interesting to learn something of the methods which are being adopted in Italy for the solution of this problem. The work is going on in many centers. . . . In Turin, Rome, Genoa, Palermo and other cities; but perhaps nowhere is it to be seen in happier circumstances and in more beautiful surroundings than in the Villa Bondi, near Florence, one of the loveliest of the Tuscan villas, once, according to well authenticated documents, the property of Dante, and confiscated after the poet's banishment from his native city. The organization of the Villa Bondi, and of the similar centers where this beneficent work is being carried on, is wholly for the benefit of the soldier who has been in some way disabled in the war. It takes such men and teaches them a useful trade or craft, such as it will be possible for them successfully to practice. And to the uninitiated the difficulties overcome, the results achieved, seem marvelous.

There are many departments of work, and, as each man enters a home, he is advised which craft, taking into consideration his own tastes, and the home surroundings to which he is returning, it would be best for him to learn. So soon as he has attained enough proficiency, he is paid for his work during the weeks or months of his stay at the home, at the rate of four soldi an hour, and is thus able to earn from 24 to 32 soldi a day. Of his weekly earnings half is paid to him every Saturday, and the other half credited to him and given him when he leaves the home. He thus has a little pocket-money always at his disposal, and also a round sum on leaving towards the expense of the tools or materials which he may need for carrying on his work at home. An account book is kept in each man's name, together with a full record of his circumstances, conduct in the home, and other details, all of which are carefully filed for reference, so that when any soldier writes back, after leaving, for advice or assistance, all the facts relating to him can be at once turned up.

The work of the homes includes shoe-making, basket work, tailoring, mat and broom-making, bookbinding, cardboard box making, carpentering, toy-making, leather work, horticulture and metal work, besides departments where languages, telegraphy, typewriting, shorthand, bookkeeping, and such things may be learned. The articles made are sold at special shops which have been opened in various cities, each article having a card attached to it bearing the name of the soldier who made it. The receipts from these sales go towards the upkeep of the homes and the weekly wages of the men, though naturally the greater part of the expense is borne by contributions and subscriptions, or by Government support.

In passing from one workshop to another in a tour of the building, one was everywhere struck by the atmosphere of good cheer and good humor, the interest and enthusiasm manifested by the men. This was evidently no mere task work; their hearts were in it; and therein lies the secret of the success which attends them in their study and practice or, there, to them, novel crafts. The skill and delicacy with which many of them were executing delicate bits of cabinet-making and bookbinding, the force and freedom with which they drew the floral and conventional designs, the animals and birds and little figures, with which they decorated some of their work, were astonishing, considering that the majority of those seen were peasants, and therefore hitherto quite unaccustomed to any delicate handiwork. The teachers are in some cases themselves disabled soldiers who had previously followed the craft they now teach; in others craftsmen who have been engaged for the purpose, or voluntary helpers. In a sunny loggia, overlooking the square courtyard and which the veterans built, is established the bookbindery; and there a group of men around a long table were busily making bon-bon boxes, covered with bright flowered papers, for confectioners, and in binding piles of books. Another room was fitted as a shoe-makers' shop; and here orders are taken, and also all the boots made for the home itself. Wicker work, baskets, mats, brushes and such like articles are also made in these homes.

In no workshops, perhaps, was there more animation and activity than in the carpenters'; and it was interesting to see the skill with which men were able to turn out pieces of well-finished work. . . . tables, shelves, boxes and other articles, decorating them with hand-drawn and colored designs, or staining and polishing the wood. But no department was cheerier, more attractive, than that of the toy makers! The toys produced—and which will substitute more than satisfactorily those which used to be imported in such large quantities, have a quaint and naive character which is irresistible.

There are ranks of wooden "Bersaglieri" soldiers (one of the most popular of all Italian regiments) standing sedately shoulder to shoulder, every little face, from the first of the row to the last, with a character and expression of its own. There are wooden "carabinieri," cut with an archaic simplicity of form, and yet with a wealth

of expression, which renders exactly their pompous air and heavy falling "highwayman" cloaks; and with each pair of "carabinieri" is sold a "brigand"—a trio, the making of which evidently affords immense satisfaction to these peasant boys.

There are carts and horses, and animals of all kinds, some cut in wood, some of the soft "stuffed" quality, including "teddy bears," dogs and cats and rabbits, and fluffy plush ducks. There is charmingly and delicately made painted dolls' furniture, and there are, almost perhaps best of all, the "contadino" peasant houses of painted wood. These are made in box-fashion, with an opening roof, on the lines of Noah's ark; only, instead of Noah and his family, they contain the peasant and his wife and child, and all the familiar objects which go to make up a Tuscan farmyard. . . . the cypress and the umbrella-pine, the "bagliani" or straw-rick, the ox and the donkey, the dog and cat and goat and cock and hen and all the other familiar objects, 19 delightful wooden pieces packed safe in their wooden boxes and ready to be taken out and set up in a hundred different ways. Another toy of the same kind is the "villino," the precise little square house with green "persiennes," which is so familiar in Italy, and which is sold with a supply of wooden trees and railings and flower beds and figures.

In a room of the villa a school is established, and here classes are held, in which those who have never learned to read and write are given this elementary teaching, while others follow more advanced lessons; and some, by their own wish, are taught typewriting, bookkeeping, English and French. In the lovely gardens around the villa some of the men are instructed in horticulture, and gain much knowledge which will be of value to them when they return to work on their own fields. And from first to last, from the moment the square courtyard with its pillared arcade and old gray wall, is entered, through all the workshops and dormitories, through the great sunny dining-hall, and the open galleries and loggias with their lovely view, there is an atmosphere of courage, activity and hope.

## RELEASING MEN FOR BRITISH ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A circular has been addressed to lord mayors, mayors and chairmen of urban district councils by Lord Rhonda and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, stating that it is proposed to review the organization of some of the trades and industries in Great Britain with the object of releasing men for the army and essential national service. Where a national service recruiting committee already exists in a district, it is pointed out, their powers and duties should be extended, and where they do not exist they should be set up without delay. The new proposals are intended to supplement the original scheme of national service volunteers, who will continue to be enrolled as before. It is desired, however, that the committees shall also promote arrangements for enrolling and allocating substitution volunteers, encourage co-operation of local trades and organize schemes for the utilization of part-time labor.

Substitution volunteers will be called for from the less essential trades and occupations, to fill the places of men of military age now doing work of national importance who will shortly be called to the colors. In trades where both employers and employed are well organized, joint central trade committees will be set up, and, in conjunction with local trade committees, similarly constituted, they will have considerable freedom in working out the details of their own schemes. In the case of trades less well organized or not organized at all, national service committees in conjunction with the local officers of the National Service Department will be responsible for selecting and transferring substitution volunteers, who will be invited only to fill definite vacancies as they arise.

In order that substitutes or men suitable for military service may be released cooperation between local traders is important, and will tend to prevent hardship to individual owners of businesses. As a rule the detailed formation of schemes for cooperation should be left to traders themselves, but national service committees will be expected to encourage this procedure.

As women's labor is likely to be employed in substitution work, the circular points out that one or more women should be placed upon the committee. In conclusion the circular draws attention to the urgency of getting the work started without delay, as numbers of men from munition works will be called up soon, and it is pointed out that it is important to set up committees to deal with the substitution volunteers immediately.

## ANTICONSRIPTION PLOT SUSPECTS HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—For two weeks an organization calling itself the Anticonscription League has been active in this city in opposition to the conscription measure for increasing the army. Secret service men of the Government were set to work to get at those engaged in this business. The league began with sending out circulars headed "No conscription, no involuntary servitude, no slavery." Later on sidewalks and walls of buildings have been covered with inscriptions in this line.

Samuel Sadler, Kate Sadler, Aaron Filserman, R. C. Rice and Huett Wells were arrested, and at a hearing before Federal Judge Cushman the case was dismissed as to Mrs. Sadler. The four men were bound over for trial in the Federal Court in sums ranging from \$2500 to \$5000.

## HONOR FOR MEN FROM DOMINIONS

Freedom of City of London Given Representatives From India, South Africa and Newfoundland at Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—As previously mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau the freedom of the city of London has been conferred on the representatives from India to the Imperial Conference, Lieutenant-General Smuts, representing South Africa, and Sir Edward Morris, representing Newfoundland, the oldest of all the British colonies.

The Maharaja of Bikaner, in the first speech made by the new freeman said that he felt the honor done to him was a tribute to the great body of chiefs and princes whom he represented. He wished, he said, to take that opportunity of delivering a message from India to the British people. His brother princes in India had entrusted a message to him as their representative at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference. It had been his privilege to deliver that message officially at the first meeting of that body, but although he had had the pleasure of addressing British audiences on several occasions he had deemed it fitting to reserve the public delivery of the message until the present occasion.

He had been charged to express to the King-Emperor and to his Government, as well as to the people of Great Britain and the dominions overseas, the earnest assurance that India's princes would spare no effort to cooperate in the cause of the Empire. They were actuated by no motives save those of attachment to the King-Emperor and such as sprang from unity of interests with Great Britain and the rest of the Empire, and they were no less anxious than the British people for the triumphant and glorious termination of this war. He knew, said the speaker, that these sentiments were shared also by his countrymen in British India. The history of the war afforded the strongest testimony to that fact. It was a matter of pride and gratification to them that the Indian army had had the honor of serving in Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia, in Egypt, in other parts of Africa, in China and elsewhere, but their greatest pride was that their troops had been privileged to go to France immediately after the outbreak of war, when units, as they arrived, were rushed straight up to the trenches to help to stem what the Germans expected would be their triumphal march on Paris and the Channel. He had been there, said the Maharaja, with the Meerut division, and he could speak from personal experience. Every additional man had counted and they had indeed a thin khaki line, with very little but their loyalty, their patriotism, and their sense of duty to carry them through. The ruling princes of India shared in that pride and it was a satisfaction to them that their own standing in the world had been raised by the Indian army in the various theaters of war. The Indian army had guarded nearly 6000 miles of land frontier and had undertaken several military operations on the northwest frontier which, in ordinary times, would have attracted considerable attention.

The statesmanlike and sympathetic reference to India and her problems made by the Prime Minister would be very much appreciated in India. They were not of the same kind and kin, said the Maharaja, but India and Great Britain were attached to each other by very real and firm ties. They would both emerge out of the crucible of common danger and of mutual sacrifice with a closer and better comprehension of one another, linking them by closer bonds than their ancestors had ever dreamt of. Those who said India was held by the sword did grave injustice to both countries. British rule in India rested on much firmer foundations than force, it was based on justice and equity, humanity and fair play. The way might be long and arduous before the end was reached, but they shared the assurance of a victorious termination of their present struggles; they would then look forward to England and India going forward in their joint mission to mankind.

Lieutenant-General Smuts, who was received with loud cheers, said that he felt, when he looked at the future of this nation, that liberty, like wisdom, was once more justified of her children. What had the answer of the free nations to the great British Commonwealth been? asked General Smuts. Without compulsion, simply as free men, they had come forward and done their duty in a way which spoke much for the freedom on which their institution had been built up. They had felt that the liberty which was endangered in Europe was endangered all over the world. Their whole ideal was to be free, they did not want the shadow of militarism to be always turning aside their energies to other issues. They wanted to devote the whole of their energies and resources to the building up of their nations and that could not be done so long as they had to turn plowshares into swords. Some said that America had thrown aside her deepest political traditions and joined the conflict because of submarines, some said because of President Wilson, some because the honor and self-respect of America had been hurt. It might be for some of those things, but it was far more, America had learned that this struggle was the old struggle for which she fought in former wars. This was once more George Washington's great George Rex. It was once more the issue for which she fought her civil war, freedom versus slavery, free government

against military despotism. As free men they had had no option in August, 1914, and America had come to see that unless she were to stand by and see freedom perish off the face of the earth, which was unthinkable, she had no option, either.

They could already, said General Smuts, hear the creaking of the cords which had bound the German people together, and he thought that as the end drew nearer the people would awaken. There might be difficult and anxious weeks and months ahead, severer tests and greater sacrifices than any they had known yet might be asked of them. But he had been to the front and their armies were magnificent in their confidence and determination. He could only hope the people at home would be worthy of the men in the trenches. They must, he said, be patient and constant in the cause they were fighting for, and when the end came it would be realized that it was not so much their valor, nor the strength of their armies, but far greater and deeper forces which had carried them to victory. Their cause was greater than themselves. He had learned a lesson from a former episode in South Africa which he should never forget. He had learnt that one drew more strength from the cause one fought for, than from all the material resources at one's disposal. He had learned how strong men were when they fought for freedom. He had seen his own small people, a beaten people, but he had seen them rise again and fight for the same freedom, but now no longer for themselves only, but for the whole of the rest of the world.

Sir Edward Morris spoke of the early settlement and colonization of Newfoundland which, from 1497, when the Dominion was discovered, till the first decade of the Seventeenth Century was the only land outside these islands to be held by the British. The Dominion had taken part in the present great war for the love of liberty and the right to pursue their own affairs in their own way, whether as individuals or nations.

## SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Among the many questions that came up for discussion at the annual meeting of the Scottish Trades Union Congress was the housing problem. It was resolved that, as private enterprise had failed to provide good and sanitary houses at reasonable rents for the people, the Government should make treasury grants to build and provide houses giving a proper degree of comfort to the people, and that such houses should be built and let free from the burden of interest. In support of the resolution it was stated that, according to the evidence of a prominent architect, in England and Wales alone, there was a shortage of 480,000 houses, while in Scotland there were 120,000 houses short of the needs of the population. Unless this serious state of affairs was dealt with in an energetic and effective manner, it was maintained that Great Britain would be in a perilous condition in regard to housing. It was submitted that the only way of dealing with the subject was for the Government to provide money free of interest. Even under specially favorable conditions, it was stated, private enterprises had been unsuccessful, as was seen from the experience of the Housing Company at Rosyth.

On the motion of Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation, a resolution in regard to food was unanimously adopted, urging the Government to commandeer immediately and in some way control the supplies and prices of all foodstuffs, and requiring the local authorities to establish food control committees which would have the power of instituting communal kitchens and other means for the fair distribution of the existing food supplies. Equal labor representation on these committees was also demanded. A warning, Mr. Smillie said, had been sounded that there would be a scarcity within the next few months, and if that were the case he contended that all should bear the brunt equally, and that it should not fall heaviest on the poorest classes.

## CANS AT COST TO AID CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—County Judge Cummings has ordered 40,000 cans, which he will sell to farmers of Hamilton County, Tenn., at cost. A special conservation committee, headed by Judge Cummings, and including also Mrs. Lauterbach, county demonstrator, and Mrs. R. B. Cooke, "school mother," has asked that all glass jars in cellars and storehouses be collected, cleaned, and prepared for preserving fruits and vegetables. In some cases cloth tops must be resorted to.

Farmers are being reminded that stone jars may be used to preserve fruits, and "fireless cookers" are being prepared to cook products for canning. The conservation propaganda here has encouraged farmers, who are planting more foodstuffs.

## DAIRYMEN CUT OFF NEW ORLEANS SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Most of the dairymen of Louisiana have reduced their shipments of milk to New Orleans from 15 to 20 per cent, in an effort to enforce their demand for 6½ cents per point of butter fat, against the scale of 5 cents now being paid. The action cuts the city nearly 5000 gallons of milk short each day, and has precipitated a near milk famine.

## PROHIBITION IS AIM OF IOWA

Dry Party in Dry State Would Make Less Likely Attempt in Future to Return to Saloon Reign by Constitution Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—The State of Iowa is facing a novelty in the way of prohibition campaigns. It is about to enter into a contest to decide whether or not the state will adopt constitutional prohibition, and it is not believed that there will be any effort during the entire campaign to justify the saloon. Iowa is already as dry as laws can make it, and the laws are being pretty thoroughly enforced. The State went dry two years ago by an act of the Legislature, most of the counties having already been saloonless before the final blow was dealt the saloons. Temperance forces are working to put prohibition into the constitution, thereby making it impossible to bring back the saloons by an act of Legislature. Iowa once before voted on constitutional prohibition, in 1882, and it carried by some 23,000 votes. The amendment was knocked out by the Supreme Court on a technicality, and the temperance forces had to open a new fight, which will culminate in a special election on constitutional prohibition Oct. 17, next.

There is apparently no organized State opposition to the amendment. The national liquor interests also may decide not to make a fight, in view of the fact that funds are badly needed elsewhere to meet the impending battle over national prohibition.

The new laws prohibit the advertising of the sale of liquor in Iowa in any way. They also make the place of delivery of liquor the place of sale, thus permitting the prosecution of any agent who delivers liquor in the State. Other laws permit the seizure of liquor in almost any place it may be found. Manufacturers, doctors, dentists and veterinarians may purchase spirits for legitimate purposes. Churches using wine for sacramental purposes have discovered that there is no legal way they can purchase altar wine. This question is now up for an opinion by the State Department of Justice.

Opinion is divided as to the result of the election next fall. Even should the State vote down the prohibitory amendment it will be extremely difficult to restore the saloons to Iowa. Before this can be done a Legislature must be elected which will repeal the law providing for statutory prohibition, and will also repeal all of the "bone dry" laws now in effect. Inasmuch as the Legislature, the House especially, is generally "dry" by a big majority, this contingency appears unlikely.

## ASSISTANCE FOR IRISH INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A memorandum which has been issued by the Board of Trade to the Industries Committee of the Nationalist Party states that no distinction whatever exists between the information which is at the service of firms established in Great Britain and in Ireland. The "special register" of business houses entitled to receive confidential information, is, it is also pointed out, open equally to firms established in Ireland or in Great Britain. If the number of Irish firms at present on this register, thirty-five in all, is small it is only because very few applications have been received from Ireland. The Board of Trade, after the outbreak of the war, made a collection of samples of German and

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Austrian goods which found a sale in neutral markets and this was exhibited in London and various provincial towns for the information of manufacturers. This collection was exhibited in Dublin in the Industrial Annex of the National Museum for Ireland in 1916. Especial attention was paid by the Irish manufacturers to the samples of blankets and woolen goods formerly exported by Germany and to the samples of machine-made laces. After the close of the exhibition about 500 cards of lace patterns were lent by the Board of Trade to the Irish Department of Agriculture in order that they might be circulated among the various people throughout Ireland, interested in lace making. A number of firms in Dublin and Belfast were visited by the representatives of the Board of Trade, and the Irish manufacturers have made frequent use of the relations then established between themselves and the Board of Trade. Four Irish manufacturers exhibited toys at the British Industries Fair held at the South Kensington Museum in February, 1917. The Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction and the Congested Districts Board of Ireland have several times during the past few years received information from the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade with regard to means by which the sale of Irish products might be increased abroad and respecting the encouragement of peasant industries in the west of Ireland.

The memorandum states that as much consideration is given by the Trades Commissioners, who act as the correspondents of the Board of Trade in the self-governing dominions, to the trade of Ireland as to that of any other part of the United Kingdom. In their periodical visits to this country the commissioners attend any industrial center from which applications are received from a sufficient number of firms to warrant them in so doing. In 1915 Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes, Trade Commissioner for Canada, interviewed firms at the Dublin Chamber of Commerce and so did the Trade Commissioner for Australia, Mr. G. T. Milne, in 1916. Arrangements have been made for the visit of the Trade Commissioner for Canada to visit not only Dublin but also Belfast and Londonderry this year. Special instructions have been given to the consular officers who act as correspondents of the Board of Trade in foreign countries to give particular attention to the trade of Ireland with the districts in which they are stationed. Officers in the extended Trade Commissioner service now being established in the British Empire, by means of this extension, will be increased from four to 16 officers, and they will receive similar instructions from the Board of Trade.

**LAW COURSE FOR WOMEN**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Barnard College next year will have a course in the elements of law open to a limited number of specially qualified women students. Although not a regular law course, this will be given by a professor of the law faculty. It is also possible at Barnard for a few women to study international law.

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## ABOLISHMENT CUTS PRODUCT

Stoppage of So-Called Efficiency Methods in Government Workshops—Watertown Arsenal Taken as an Illustration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The virtual abolishment of the use of premium or so-called efficiency methods in Government workshops has, according to the National City Bank, resulted in "an unpleasant showing to come at a time when the Government is facing enormous expenditure and there is a shortage of man-power in the industries on every hand." A statement issued by the bank quotes testimony by General Crozier, chief of ordnance, to show the decrease in efficiency resulting. It is said, from the action of Congress in attaching riders to appropriation bills virtually forbidding the use of premiums under which the workmen might increase their pay by acquiring more than average efficiency.

"As a general result of abolishing efficiency methods in the Watertown Arsenal," says the statement, "General Crozier testified before the House committee that within a few months the cost of production increased 2.2 times." There was never any evidence to show, continues the bank, that the workmen in the arsenals were induced by the premium system to overwork; there was no anxiety on the part of the workmen to leave the arsenals for work elsewhere, but on the contrary much creditable evidence that the men were pleased to have the opportunity to increase their pay. The difference in output was the difference of results between methodical procedure developed under study, with pay based in part upon output, on the one hand, and unsystematic, unsupervised working methods, without incentive, on the other. Driving methods which induce overwork were not to be encouraged, but intelligent cooperation between management and workmen to get a larger product, with benefits fairly divided, had been proved over and over again to be the way of progress.



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OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

vanced and occupied the villages of Cereveda, Veljest, Osoja and Cara, all of which lie westward from Avlona.

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**  
**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)**—The German communiqué issued on Thursday reads:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Lively artillery fighting continues in the Ypres and Wytschaete bends. Directly south of the Scarpe several British companies, which made a surprise advance on our trenches were repulsed with heavy losses.

An increase of fire of short duration was followed by British attacks between Monchy and Guenappe. In a stubborn hand-to-hand struggle West Prussian regiments drove back the enemy forces, who advanced to the attack several times.

On the Chemin des Dames Ridge and in the Western Champagne the artillery duel again developed great intensity. On the southern bank of the Aisne, after extensive mining operations, West Rhine troops stormed several French trenches and brought back 40 prisoners and some machine guns. Detachments of Upper Rhine regiments conducted a reconnoitering enterprise east of Auberville, as a result of which 50 prisoners fell into our hands. During the night lively artillery engagements developed on the west bank of the Meuse.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: There is nothing to report.

**Russo-Galician front:** The situation is unchanged.

**Macedonian front:** Successful engagements in the forefield on the western bank of the Vardar and in the Tcherina bend, resulted in the capture of a number of prisoners by German and Bulgarian raiding detachments.

The War Office communication issued on Thursday night says:

There have been no fighting operations on a large scale.

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**  
**LONDON, England (Friday)**—This morning's communiqué reports that the British gained ground slightly during the night west of Cherley. There was a favorable patrol encounter near Gouzeaucourt and successful raids were effected by the British northeast of Loos and near Ploegsteert Wood.

Beyond mutual artillery activity at different points along our front, nothing of special interest occurred during the day, said the War Office communication issued on Thursday night. Two German airplanes were driven down out of control yesterday. One of our machines is missing.

An earlier report says:

A hostile raiding party was driven off early on Thursday morning, south of Armentières. We secured a few prisoners.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the night in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and on the right bank of the Scarpe.

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**  
**PARIS, France (Friday)**—The official statement issued on Thursday night reads:

Quite lively artillery actions occurred in the regions of Vauxaillon, Lafaux and northwest of Rheims. In the region of Hill 108, south of Berry-au-Bac, the enemy forces, after having exploded several mines, occupied some trench elements which had been shattered by explosions.

In Champagne a vigorous counter-attack drove back the enemy forces from points where they had gained footing the previous night northeast of Mont Haut, our lines being completely reestablished.

Yesterday five German airplanes were brought down by our pilots. According to late information, other enemy machines previously reported as having been damaged were in reality destroyed.

Belgian communication: Bomb and grenade fighting was particularly lively in the neighborhood of Steenstraete and the Ferryman's house. Before Dixmude there was an intense artillery duel. The usual cannonading took place on the rest of the front.

Eastern theater, May 30: Artillery activity was displayed along the whole front. Our aviators bombarded Austrian encampments north of the Dera River, in eastern Albania.

Thursday afternoon's War Office statement reads: There was pronounced activity by the artillery south of St. Quentin and on the Chemin des Dames, north of Joux, near Cerny and in the vicinity of Hurberville, where a number of patrol encounters also occurred.

In the Champagne the enemy forces made sharp attacks at several points on our front during the night, following a violent bombardment, in which poisonous gas shells and shells from large caliber guns were discharged. Northwest of Auberville and at Mont Blond all the German efforts were checked by our fire. The enemy forces attacked with particular strength our positions at the Teton, the Casque and Mont Haut. We repulsed four different attacks after a struggle of extreme severity.

The fighting began at about 2 o'clock and was continued until daybreak. Broken up by our fire or repulsed by the bayonet, the attacking troops each time were hurled back in disorder to the trenches whence they came after having suffered heavy losses. Only at one point on the front attacked, northeast of Mont Haut, did enemy troops gain a footing in some advanced positions. We took a number of prisoners, of whom two are officers.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fighting

was lively in the region of Hill 304. Two attacks by the enemy forces were repulsed completely.

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**  
**PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)**—The official communication issued by the War Office Thursday reads:

Western and Rumanian fronts: The usual fusillades have occurred.

Caucasus front: Attempts by two Turkish companies to attack us north-west of Kalkit were frustrated by our fire. Near Bitlis a band of armed Kurds, which tried to round up our cattle, was dispersed. Turks who tried to approach our positions south of Baneh were thrown back of the Dila river. Great heat and hot winds prevail.

Aviation: Our airmen dropped four bombs on an enemy patrol near the village of Soli, and a like number upon the station at Volgany, where favorable results were observed.

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

**ROME, Italy—The Italian official statement issued on Thursday reads:**

An Austrian surprise attack on the night of May 30 north of Tonale Ridge on two advance posts on Punta Di Albino was repulsed. The Austrians made two attacks on the Italian lines to the north side of Mt. Pizzoli and in the Raccolana valley, but failed completely. On the Julian front, the Italian artillery replied effectively to Austrian fire and assaulting parties hindered the Austrians from strengthening themselves in the new positions. In the Volcine area, the Italian artillery dispersed Austrian troops massing for an attack.

Italian troops in Albania on the night of May 27, several miles east of Berat, attacked hostile irregulars on the upper reaches of the Osum River. Heavy fighting continued throughout the 28th and the following night. The Italians occupied the villages of Cereveda, Veljest, Osoja and Cara, and successfully resisted the regular troops sent to dislodge them.

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**

**VIENNA Austria (Friday)**—The Austrian official communication issued on Thursday says:

On the Isonzo front yesterday there was artillery fighting. During the day and night near San Giovanni, southeast of Monfalcone two Italian thrusts were repulsed.

AUSTRIAN RULER  
TELLS PROGRAM  
TO REICHSRATH

(Continued from page one)

...with God's help, to my sublime office.

"The interests of the State shall no longer be deprived of that effective furtherance which zealous cooperation of a popular assembly rightly comprehending its powers, judicious and conscientious, can provide. I have summoned you, honorable gentlemen, to exercise your constitutional activity, and I heartily welcome you today on the inauguration of your work.

"In full consciousness of the constitutional duties taken over from my illustrious predecessor, and from my own deepest conviction, I desire solemnly to declare to you my unalterable will to exercise my right as ruler at all times in a truly constitutional spirit and to respect inviolably liberties according to the fundamental law and to preserve unbridled to the people that share in the formation of the State's will which the prevailing constitution provides for.

"In the loyal cooperation of my people and its representatives I see support for the success of my activity, and I think that the welfare of the State, whose glorious existence has been maintained in the storms of a world war by the firm cohesion of its citizens, cannot in times of peace be more securely rooted than in the unassailable rights of a mature, patriotic and free people.

"Mindful of my obligation to the constitution and adhering to my intention expressed immediately on my accession to fulfill this obligation freely! I must at the same time keep in mind the provisions of the fundamental law which places in my hands alone the decisions to be taken at the great moment of the conclusion of peace. I am, however, convinced that the happy development of our constitutional life after the unfruitfulness of the past years and after the exceptional political conditions of war time—apart from the solution of the Galician question, for which my illustrious predecessor has already indicated the way—is not possible without expanding the education and the administrative foundations of the whole of our public life, both in the state and in the separate kingdoms and countries, especially in Bohemia.

"I trust that recognition of your serious responsibility for the formation of political conditions and your belief in the happy future of the Empire, splendidly strengthened in this terrible war, will give you, honorable gentlemen, strength, in union with me, speedily to create conditions giving scope to free national and cultural development of equally privileged peoples. From these considerations I decided to postpone taking the constitutional oath until the time, which I hope is not far distant, when the foundation of a new, strong and happy Austria will again for generations to come be firmly consolidated internally and externally.

"Already today, however, I declare I shall always be the just, affectionate and conscientious ruler of my dear peoples in the sense of the constitutional idea we have taken over as a heritage from our forefathers, and in the spirit of that true democracy, which, during the storms of a world war, has wonderfully stood the ordeal of fire in the achievements of the entire people at home and at the front.

"We are still in the midst of the mightiest war of all times. Let me,

from your midst, with thankful heart, offer my imperial greeting to all the heroes who for nearly three years on our far-flung fronts have joyfully discharged the heavy duty, and on whose iron resistance between the Alps and the Adriatic the renewed desperate enemy attack even now is going to pieces.

"Our group of powers did not seek the sanguinary trial of strength of this world war. Aye, more than that, it has, from the moment when, thanks to the imperishable achievements of the allied armies and fleets, the honor and existence of our states no longer appear seriously threatened, openly and without ambiguity made known its readiness for peace, guided by the firm conviction that the true formula of peace can only be found in the mutual recognition that the positions have been gloriously defended.

"The future life of the peoples should, in our view, remain free from animosity and thirst for revenge and for generations there should be no need to employ what may be called the last resource of the State. But this high aim of humanity can only be attainable by such action to the war as will correspond to that peace formula.

"The great neighboring people to the east, to whom old friendship united us, is gradually becoming conscious of its true aims and tasks, and it lately appears to approach this standpoint and seek from an obscure impulse a direction of policy which will save the treasures of the future before they have been devoured by a senseless war policy. We hope that in the interest of humanity this process of internal reformation will manifest itself externally in a strong development of will, and that such enlightenment of the public mind will also extend to the other enemy countries.

"While our group of powers is fighting with irresistible force for honor and existence, it is and remains toward everyone who honestly abandons the intention to threaten us, readily prepared to cease hostilities, and whoever wishes to reopen better and more human relations will certainly find our side ready in a conciliatory spirit. In the mean time, however, our fighting spirit will not relax, our sword will not become blunt.

"In true cooperation with our old ally the German Empire and the allies whom our just cause von during the war, we shall remain ready to force, if necessary by arms, a good end to the war, which we would like to be able to attribute to a victory of reason.

"I deplore the increasing sacrifices which the long duration of the war imposes on our population. I deplore the blood of my brave soldiers, the privations of brave citizens and all the distress and hardships which are heroically endured for the sake of the beloved fatherland. The efforts of my Government, supported by well trained officials, are incessantly directed toward facilitating the maintenance of the population—whose loyalty to the State and public spirit and my thankful recognition—and toward guaranteeing that the stock of food will be made to go round by suitable organization.

"Just now is the hardest time, before the faithful soil brings us its gifts of the year. My thanks for the industrious labor of those at home, who are not wanting in cooperation, inspired by discretion and experience, in order successfully to overcome the difficulties which until then will confront us. The demand of the present moment is for the full exertion of all the energies in the State. But also we must not neglect to prepare ourselves for the great tasks which the future has in store and on the happy solution of which the further prosperity of the State depends.

"Of the financial demands of the war the Emperor said the State was able to meet them from its own resources. He declared that the success of the sixth year war loan was the best proof that the calculation of Austria's enemies, who perhaps thought they could expect a change in the war situation from the decline in the internal resources of the State, was doomed to failure.

Emphasizing the necessity of directing the economic policy into regulated channels and of creating an adequate State revenue, the Emperor then dwelt upon the necessity of restoring the devastated districts and providing for the dependents of fallen soldiers. He recalled the elasticity shown in home productions in war time and said:

"Based on an economic compromise with Hungary and on the commercial policy of the monarchy systematically developed, all our energies will have to be combined to render production more fruitful and cheaper."

The Emperor dwelt on his solicitude for the social welfare of the people and instanced various social measures, especially the regulation of the work of women and youths. The middle classes, he said, were also hit by the war and needed the zealous solicitude of the State. The population had exceeded the expectations of the State and should, therefore, not be disappointed by the State. In conclusion the Emperor said:

"I know that you will allow nothing but your conscience to influence your mandate, but you will only interpret rightly the voice of conscience if you direct your eye constantly on the lasting purposes of the whole community. In the conscientious discharge of duty is to be found the best guarantee of the welfare of the empire and the surest guarantee of the rights of peoples. The great time in which we live has created a new sense of responsibility to the State and a new sense of relative values in politics.

"I was a long time at the front and saw at work the heroes who are defending our frontiers. I know the vivifying forces of their victorious spirit and do not doubt that the moral rejuvenation which the fatherland has drawn from the world war will penetrate our entire political life and be mirrored in the labors of the popular assembly.

"Always remember, however, that

the strength of the monarchy is rooted not the least in its historic association and that only affectionate regard for it can maintain and develop its living strength. Therefore, I hope you will zealously cultivate a loyal sense of unity with the countries of my Hungarian holy crown land, which has recently proved itself one of the principal supports of the monarchy. I hope you will promote unanimous collaboration among various races in the State which all have a share in the glory of this war.

"Honorable gentlemen of both houses, once again accept my cordial greetings. It is a great moment which brings a new ruler for the first time face to face with the peoples' representatives. May it be the beginning of a time of flourishing progress, a time of power and prestige for venerable Austria, and of happiness and blessings for my beloved peoples. God grant it."

LABOR MISSION  
TO GO TO RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

tical opinions. Among them, it says, are representatives of certain factions with a very small following in England who have not latterly been over enthusiastic in a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The statement goes on to say that the Government have nothing to hide, being firmly convinced that they entered the "brutal war to defend the rights of small nations, democracies, freedom and justice." The war was forced upon them when unprepared and now that they are prepared they cannot allow Germany to profit by the gains wrested from them.

The Government, therefore, gladly allow all sections of the public to put forward their views and the delegates, including Messrs. G. H. Roberts, Ramsay MacDonald and Jowett, will only further inform the Russian people of how Britain was driven into this devastating war and will, therefore, throw fuller light on German maneuvers at this juncture to disturb the predatory object she had in forcing the war on her peaceful neighbors.

**International Conference**

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**  
**STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)**—A special committee of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has decided to call an international conference at Stockholm if there are no objections to the Swedish capital. The council favor dates between July 15 and 30. These decisions carry into effect the decision of the council, announced three weeks ago, to take the initiative in summoning an international Socialist conference in neutral countries.

Meantime the Dutch Scandinavian committee here is engaged in work including the receiving of statements from Socialist groups that may appear before it which will be preliminary to the conference.

**Deputation to Petrograd**  
**LONDON, England (Friday)**—Leaders of the British Labor Party decided today to send a deputation to Petrograd to confer with Russian Socialists, this committee to stop at Stockholm en route for possible consultation with other Socialists called upon by the Russians to attend an international peace conference.

U-BOATS ATTACK  
AMERICAN VESSELS

**LONDON, England (Friday)**—The sinking of the American bark Dirigo yesterday by a German submarine with the loss of the mate was announced by the Admiralty today. The Dirigo was fired upon without warning by the U-boat, the attacking vessel using her deck guns. The bark hove to and was boarded by the Germans. They ransacked the Dirigo thoroughly and finally sank her with bombs.

The Admiralty also reported attacks on two American sailing vessels, the Frances M. and the Barbara. The Frances M. was fired on by shells from a German submarine on May 18. The crew was reported safe at Cadiz. The Barbara was attacked by submarine gunfire at 7 a. m. on May 24. The crew was landed at Gibraltar.

BRITISH OFFICERS  
ATTACKED IN GREECE

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**  
**ATHENS, Greece (Friday)**—On Tuesday two British naval officers, Lieutenants Campbell and Burns, were attacked and stabbed while leaving their hotel. Both officers were in uniform. The assailant was seized.

A judicial inquiry is now in progress.

**FRENCH SHIPPING LOSSES**  
**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**  
**PARIS, France (Friday)**—For the week ending May 27 the statement of French shipping losses gives the arrivals of vessels of over 100 tons of all nationalities at French ports at 1045; departures 1042. French vessels sunk by mine or submarine of 1600 tons and over, two; under 1600 tons, one; vessels unsuccessfully attacked, five. There were no French fishing vessels sunk.

**SARGENT NORMAL SCHOOL**  
The Sargent Normal School for Physical Education held its graduation exercises yesterday. The address to the class was made by the Rev. Samuel V. Cole, president of Wheaton College, who spoke on "Power." Miss Eleanor M. Carlyle, president, made the class gift, the sum of \$50 to be used toward furnishing the Y. W. C. A. room. The honors were: Theory, Miss Frances Hall; practice, Miss Genevieve L. Gordon; honorable mention in practice, Katherine Crothers Bronson and Miss Anna Hiss.

LIBERTY LOAN  
BONDS EN-CAGED

Approximately \$20,000,000 Subscribed for in New England Yesterday, According to Headquarters on State Street

Upwards of \$20,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds were spoken for yesterday in New England, it was announced today at the Boston headquarters of the loan at 50 State Street. The First National Bank took a \$10,000,000 block, and the Merchants National Bank took \$250,000 additional, making its total allotment \$5,250,000. It had been hoped to begin announcing the total subscriptions to the loan daily, beginning today, but word has been received from Washington forbidding this procedure. Boston banking men still believe that daily announcements would aid the loan, and hope that Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department will see it in this light during his visit here in the interests of the loan next Tuesday, when he is to speak at Faneuil Hall.

It is estimated that the coal trade of Boston will take \$450,000 worth of the bonds, the fruit trade and the rubber trade \$280,000. Shepard Norwell & Co. announce that, so far their employees and customers have taken \$275,000 of the loan. The Hood Rubber Company states that 882 of their employees have subscribed to \$57,000 worth of the bonds. Subscriptions have been made by 125 Boston architects and 227 Boston Y. M. C. A. members. Boston publishers and book-sellers have taken \$90,000 of the loan. The house-to-house canvass in Wellesley resulted in the sale of \$98,000 worth. In Woburn \$100,000 has been subscribed, and the signing up of \$500,000 in Waltham is expected. National Biscuit Company as a corporation has subscribed for \$500,000 in Liberty Bonds.

Among other subscribers are Fitchburg Bank & Trust Co., \$150,350; Greylock National Bank, North Adams, \$160,650; Hadley Falls Trust Company, Holyoke, \$250,000; First National Bank, Bangor, Me., \$130,750; State Bank & Trust Company, Hartford, \$200,000; Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, \$125,000; Pettigill Andrews Company, \$125,000.

William Filene's Sons Company has distributed so far \$35,650 among employees and customers, an average of \$200 to each subscriber. The Bohemian-Slavic Athletic and Literary Association has bought a \$1000 bond. The New England fish trade has taken over \$200,000 of the loan. The chemists' trade \$80,000 and the grocers and their allied interests \$1,000,000, and the Boston Woven Hose Company of Cambridge \$53,000.

**Failed to Keep Hat Off**

A crowd, assembled on the Common this noon to hear the concert of the Ninth Regiment Band, handled rather severely a man who replaced his hat when the band finished "The Star Spangled Banner" and started playing the "Marseillaise." Several policemen and guardsmen rescued the man, whose name the police declined to give out, and escorted him to police station 2. The police explain that the whole affair was an unfortunate mistake, as the man is a loyal naval reservist, who thought it appropriate to replace his hat after the national anthem was concluded. He was not aware that it has come to be a custom for crowds to stand uncovered also during the playing of the national airs of Great Britain and France.

**Canadian Officers May Instruct**

Canadian military officers who have seen actual service in France as teachers of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the Massachusetts National Guard modern warfare, is being planned by E. Leroy Sweetser, Acting Adjutant-General, M. N. G. As outlined today, General Sweetser said that tentative plans provide for the establishment of schools in the Commonwealth for commissioned and noncommissioned officers, with Canadian officers as instructors. After taking the course, the National Guardsmen would, in turn, teach the enlisted men methods of modern warfare at the various armories.

Mayor Curley to Preside

Edward F. Curtis, Barrett Wendell and Edward F. Cullen of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank have asked Mayor Curley to act as chairman at the Liberty Loan meeting for the business men of Boston to be held next

**Packard**  
Used Car Dept.

When you buy a car here you know what you are getting. Packard policy is to be able always to say: "Ask the man who owns one." We have the widest range of cars to select from and our prices invariably are lower for equal values. Here are a few samples:

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3 Cadillacs ..... \$ 1200 to \$1800  
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We have scores of other makes at all prices. Use the telephone if you can't conveniently visit our mammoth salesrooms. We will arrange to demonstrate the car you want.

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CANTONMENTS  
ARE REDUCED

Large Expense, Lack of Materials and Increase in Tentage Cause Change in the Order From 32 to Half That Number

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—The War Department has decided to reduce its cantonment camps for the new army and National Guard from 32 to 16, and to place the National Guard under canvas. Augusta, Ga., is one of the cantonment sites already checked off the list.

Secretary Baker gave out the following informal announcement concerning plans, in advance of receipt from the War College of the completed program:

"The original plan was to build 32 cantonment or divisional encampments, and the department commanders were called upon to appoint boards to study the situation and to recommend 32 such places."

"The Quartermaster-General's Department with the National Council of Defense found that the cost would be beyond the appropriation which Congress is now considering. That appropriation is \$77,000,000, while the cost of the cantonments would be about \$150,000,000.

"Another factor entering into consideration was the lack of labor, material and transportation facilities wherewith to construct these semi-permanent cantonment buildings. Then again, the tentage which originally was short, has now increased so that we are able to have some of the forces under canvas in tents."

"For these reasons the war college recommended that these be cut to 16 cantonments. That has been done, but places for the 16 have not been definitely settled. The Chief of Staff is communicating with commanders about it.

"Troops originally assigned to the 16 cantonments cut off, will so far as possible be housed in tents, and these tents will be placed in the South so far as possible on account of the weather."

The time for calling out the new army and the National Guard will not be affected by this shift in plans, Baker declared.

PRESIDENT BUYS  
A LIBERTY BOND

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—President Wilson on Thursday joined the ranks of participants in the Liberty Loan by subscribing for a \$10,000 bond. Writing to Secretary McAdoo, the President said: "May I not send you personally my subscription to the Liberty Loan, which I make with great satisfaction and with the wish that it might be a great deal larger?"

**RESERVE FUND FOR RELIEF**

Mayor Curley announced today that he would ask the Boston City Council next Monday to approve a transfer of \$100,000 from the reserve fund of the city to the credit of the soldiers' relief department as an additional sum to meet the unusual demands made as the war with Germany progresses. Mayor Curley said that from February 1 to June 1 this year the soldiers' relief department had spent \$25,376.32 on relief work, leaving a balance of about \$4000 on hand. The Mayor said that the additional \$100,000 should meet all necessary expenses until the war is over. If the transfer is approved there will be about \$100,000 left in the reserve fund of the city.

**DR. WEKERLE MAY BE PREMIER**

**Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau**  
**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)**—According to a Budapest message, Dr. Wekerle, a former Premier, now has the best prospects of being intrusted with the formation of the new Hungarian Cabinet. He has expressed the view, after an audience with the Emperor, that the crisis can be solved only by liberal electoral reform and acceptance by the new Government of the economic arrangement with Austria previously decided on.

**GIRLS' DRESS SHOP**

**500 girls bloomer dresses, \$1.25**  
SIZES 6 TO 12 YEARS

Dresses like these for this price are rare indeed today. No mother would find it worth while to make one herself when these cost so little.

Fine strong material, fast color, plenty of fullness in skirt and bloomers, superior workmanship.

Even a \$1.25 dress must be up to the high standard of the girls' dress shop. Pink, blue, yellow.

**WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMIT-BOSTON**



## SIXTH'S RECRUITS ENCAMP MONDAY

Col. Warren E. Sweetser's New Men to Train on Site Beside River in Concord—Ninth Regiment Drills at Framingham

Col. Warren E. Sweetser, M. N. G., of the Sixth Infantry, will assemble the recruits to his regiment under canvas Monday on a site obtained from the Horticultural and Agricultural societies of Concord, on the Concord River about a quarter-mile from the Fitchburg division station of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The choice of the camp has been approved by Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., commander of the Department of the Northeast. The site offers excellent bathing facilities as well as good camping and drill areas. Citizens of the town have offered to pipe the town drinking water to the site. Not far away is the Concord rifle range, offering opportunities for plentiful target practice.

Canvas and equipment is being forwarded from the Framingham stores of the quartermaster. Capt. Michael J. Deo of Company I is to serve as camp commander.

Members of Company H, Ninth Regiment, are in Framingham today organizing the training camp for the regimental recruits under Capt. John A. Dunn, M. N. G. They laid out company streets, water and sewerage systems and drill grounds and then proceeded to erect the tents.

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards next week will go on his first tour of inspection of the Northeastern Department, which he has commanded since its creation May 1, leaving Boston Monday morning for Ft. Ethan Allen, Vermont. Two new regiments of cavalry are to be formed at this Army post. Tuesday he will go to Plattsburg to inspect the New England division of the officers' training camp, returning to Boston Wednesday night or Thursday morning.

Nearly 1900 men will compete in Boston today for positions as assistant paymasters in the Navy. There are only five positions to fill at Boston; only 19 in the first district, and only 100 in the United States. The applications all over the country probably total 10,000. Four hundred made their applications at the navy yard on Thursday, and nearly 1500 Wednesday.

Lieut.-Col. George D. Moore, Seventh Infantry, has been transferred from the position of senior inspector-instructor of the Massachusetts National Guard to the Inspector-General's department. He succeeded Col. B. B. Buck, who is now the officer in charge of the militia affairs of the Northeastern Department.

The new Second Massachusetts Field Artillery Regiment now organizing under Lieut.-Col. Thorndike D. Howe, is looking for a headquarters company. There are 50 men for it now and 14 more will obtain its recognition at once. A total of 92 men is needed for war strength. Recruiting for this unit opens tonight at the State Armory on Amesbury Street, Lawrence.

Rallies were held in the interests of recruiting for the First Battalion of the Eighth Regiment, in Columbia Square, Inman Square and Central Square, Cambridge, last night. The speakers were former Mayor Timothy W. Good, Judson Hannigan of the First Good Cadets and Lieut. John Donohue of the supply company of the Eighth. Lieut. Charles Lufkin, in charge of Company B, acted as escort to the speakers. At the close of the rallies 25 men followed the company back to the armory to apply for enlistment.

In an effort to raise the three Charlestown companies of the Fifth Regiment to full war strength tonight a recruiting meeting will be held on the Bunker Hill Monument grounds. The Fifth Regiment Band will play and the three companies will parade.

One important question was settled yesterday by the following telegram from the War Department to Col. F. B. McCoy, in charge of Army recruiting here:

"Men drafted for the Army cannot be accepted for enlistment. Men of registration age accepted for enlistment prior to June 5, but not actually enlisted before that date, must register. Registration is no bar to enlistment."

### Brookline State Guard Forms

A Brookline State Guard company was formed last evening from two home guard companies which have been drilling separately. The new company is to drill twice weekly until it is inspected by the State authorities.

### Melrose Mayor Visits Recruits

Mayor Adams of Melrose has been to Ft. Revere, Hull, to visit the 10 Melrose men in Company A of the Sixth Regiment. Melrose and Wakefield divide honors, as Captain Connelly is from Wakefield and Lieutenant Rogers is from Melrose. The town of Wakefield has given the company good support and among other things provided a motor truck which is of constant service to the company. As the company is recruiting up to war strength Melrose is asked to furnish at least 10 additional men.

### Harvard Corps Inspection

An inspector from Washington headquarters of the War Department, with staff, is to inspect the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Corps this afternoon in the Stadium, and make an official report on the work of the men. If the report is favorable, it is expected that the Government will recognize the camp to the extent that the members will be allowed to take their examinations for commissions after they have completed their course.

Then they will probably be sent to Plattsburg for further training. In the meantime, the draft is expected to take about 660 of the 1200 members of the corps.

## PORT STATISTICS SHOW DECREASE

Port of Boston statistics for the month of May were issued today. Compared with May, 1916, they show a large decrease. British shipping has fallen off more than half, a total of 42 vessels of that nationality arriving at Boston from overseas ports during May, compared to 86 in May, 1916. The total figures for May show 53 steamers, 35 schooners and 1 bark arriving at Boston, a total of 89. Of this number 42 were British, 36 American, 6 Danish, 3 Norwegian, 1 Swedish, and 1 Japanese.

During May, 1916, there were 144 arrivals, of which 87 were steamers, 55 schooners and 2 barks. British registry was reported by 86 of the arrivals, while 40 were American, 10 Norwegian, 3 Danish, 1 Swedish, 1 Russian, 2 Italian and 1 Dutch.

Passenger traffic is practically at a standstill. There were 25 saloon, 18 steerage, 1 stowaway and 55 hostlers arrived here in May, compared to 26 saloon, 247 cabin, 1384 steerage, 6 stowaways and 400 hostlers in May, 1916, a total of 2063.

## OUTDOOR FLOWER SHOW IS VISITED

Visitors were admitted to the outdoor flower show, conducted by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on the grounds of the Wentworth Institute, for the first time this afternoon.

Surrounding the entire show is a large fence on which banners are flown during the day and lanterns hung by night. From a distance the show seems like a circus with the huge white tents showing over the fence and through the surrounding shrubbery, but on entering, the rock garden in the center with its pool, statues and flowers in addition to the many groups of shrubs and garden ornaments, shows the visitor that he is entering a place of unusual beauty. Rhododendrons from England, shrubs and dwarfed trees from Japan, azaleas and roses from New England, gardens and scores of other attractions are housed in the many tents. Dotting the greenward between the tents are special gardens, one of which attracting much attention is the papyrus display of William Sim of Cliftondale. In this exhibit the blooms are arranged with a dark purple center shading through the yellows into a white border. Today's show is for the benefit of the Red Cross, the regular opening coming tomorrow morning.

## MILL LAND PURCHASE BY LOWELL MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LAWRENCE, Mass.—One of the biggest land transfers which has taken place in this vicinity for some time was recorded here when the Essex Company deeded to the Arlington Mills 116,934 square feet of land on both sides of the Spicket River between Short and Haverhill streets. It is believed that the Arlington Mills Company desires the control of the water power in that section in connection with the purchase of the old Globe Mills, which took place some months ago. It is stated authoritatively that the Arlington will transfer some of its operations on Government orders to the Globe mill in the near future as the present plant is now overtaxed for room and facilities.

## ARBORETUM LILACS BEGINNING TO BLOOM

Seldom in the history of the Arnold Arboretum have the lilacs bloomed as late as this year. Usually, in fact, they have passed their prime on Memorial Day. This season, however, they will not be fairly in bloom until the middle of next week. Scores of people have been visiting the Arboretum recently in the hope of finding the flowers in blossom. Of course they have been disappointed, but it can be said with confidence that when the show finally appears it will be one of the finest seen for many years. Some of the newer kinds will be flowering this year. More than 200 varieties of lilacs are now in cultivation at the Arboretum.

It is not necessary to wait for the lilacs, however, in order to find a handsome display of flowers at the Arboretum. Just now the crabapples are in full bloom, and are exceedingly handsome. Moreover several of the shrubs are in flower, among them the Japanese quinces in three different colors, pink, red and white, making a collection which is worth going far to see. Many people who attend the out-door flower show opposite the Fine Arts Museum within the next few days will find it a simple matter to go on a little further and witness the floral beauties of the Arboretum.

M. & L. RAILROAD ELECTION  
MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Manchester & Lawrence Railroad yesterday elected these officers: President, Calvin R. Page of Portsmouth; clerk, Edward M. Brooks of Manchester; directors, William P. Fowler of Boston, George E. Smith of Swampscott, Mass.; Arthur M. Heard of Manchester, Parker W. Whittemore of Newton, Mass.; Sherburn M. Merrill of Newton, Mass., and George A. Fairbanks of Newport.

SHOE HEARINGS TO BEGIN  
LYNN, Mass.—Notice was given today by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration that public hearings on the shoe situation in this city would be held in City Hall next week, starting June 7. Representatives of all concerned are invited

to attend and present their side of the case. The owners and operators are still at odds over the point of forming one large union in Lynn for all employees. The manufacturers wish this to be done, but the employees do not believe that such an organization is practical or desirable.

## COAL FOR SCHOOLS AT A REASONABLE PRICE IS PROPOSED

Committee of Representatives of New England Cities and Towns to Investigate Subject

Possibilities for a more adequate supply of coal at a reasonable price for the public schools in New England is to be the subject of a report to be made immediately by a committee of five persons appointed at a meeting by representatives of school boards and city governments from 69 cities and towns in every State in New England, at the Massachusetts State House today. This meeting, which was probably the first of coal consumers, was presided over by George T. Hewlett, secretary of the Board of Education of New Haven, Conn.

The meeting was merely a preliminary one, the committee of five having the names of all present, was instructed to call the next meeting when it was ready to report. The coal situation was carefully discussed, and the Committee on Public Safety of Massachusetts was consulted. H. H. Stinson, secretary of the New England coal committee, a district division of the National Coal Committee, a unit of the National Council of Defense, who just returned from Washington, where he attended the national conference on the coal problem, addressed the meeting. He urged that the purchasers be calm and not to act without due consideration.

The meeting was called by William T. Keough, business agent of the Boston School Committee and Edward C. Baldwin, business agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education.

In their letter to local school committees, requesting that a representative be sent to the meeting, Messrs. Keough and Baldwin said:

"The existing fuel situation in New England is so critical as to be worthy of the serious consideration of all persons charged with the expenditure of public funds. The enormous increase in the demand for bituminous coal, together with the lack of railroad facilities and the shortage in vessels have brought about a condition which tends to send the price up to prohibitive heights. Newspaper discussion of the situation has driven small consumers of anthracite into a panic, with the result that much hoarding of coal has been going on and the price forced up to an unreasonable level.

"Unless fuel is purchased with care and intelligence during the next few months, operators and dealers will certainly take advantage of the situation and secure enormous profits at the expense of the public."

## BAR GRAIN ALCOHOL ADVERTISEMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Grain alcohol advertisements and solicitations for orders for alcohol will be barred from the mails when addressed to dry territory under the construction of the so-called Reed amendment made by the Post Office Department. The department holds that grain alcohol is intoxicating liquor under the act. Advertisements of denatured alcohol will not be barred as this liquor is held not to come under the head of intoxicants.

## PUBLIC REQUESTS MADE

SALEM, Mass.—By the provisions of the will of Elizabeth C. Ames of Haverhill, filed in the Essex County Registry today, the following public bequests were made: Haverhill Children's Aid Society, \$20,000; Haverhill Boys Club, \$5000; Haverhill Public Library, \$5000; Young Women's Building Association of Haverhill, \$5000; Congregational Home Missionary Society of New York, \$10,000; Women's Board of Missions, \$2000; Women's Home Missionary Association of Massachusetts, \$20,000. The residue of the estate goes to a corporation to be formed by C. J. Carleton, executor of the will, for the establishment of the Mary S. Ames Home.

## BRUNSWICK CHANGES HANDS

Management of the Hotel Brunswick changed hands last night, when Herman C. Prior, manager of the Hotel Lenox, took over the Brunswick, which is to be remodeled and refurbished throughout. It is planned to spend at least \$200,000 in improvements. The lease of the hotel Brunswick to the new management is to run for 15 years. The Ayer estate is the owner of the Brunswick. A large assembly room, with a capacity of 600, is planned as a feature of the remodeled house. Clarence H. Blackall is the architect in charge.

## FREE BONDS FOR EMPLOYEES

SALEM, Mass.—Every employee of the Holburn-Thompson Rubber Company, one of the largest leather companies in the city, will be given a \$50 Liberty Loan bond by the company gratis, provided the employee purchases a \$50 bond and pays for the same by saving \$1 per week for 50 weeks. The company employs about 150 men and the purpose of the offer, the company says, is to encourage the men to save.

## AUTO DRIVER FINED \$200

Worcester, Mass.—Cristy Brandt of this city was fined \$200 in the Superior Criminal Court here yesterday before Judge George A. Sanderson for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He pleaded guilty and paid the fine.

## SCHOOLS TO AID FOOD CAMPAIGN

Canning Lessons to Housewives and Special Instruction on Preparation Are Planned for Summer in Boston

Canning lessons to housewives and to schoolgirls and special instruction on food preparation and planning, with a direct bearing on the present situation, are planned by the director of the department of household science and arts of the Boston public schools, Miss Josephine Morris, as a part of the schools' contribution to national service.

The question of giving canning lessons to housewives during July is under consideration and will come up before the School Committee at an early date. It decided upon the lessons will be given in the kitchens of summer review schools and will be open to women in the districts served by the several schools.

In some schools canning lessons to mothers will be carried on this month and will be incorporated in the lessons for girls. While this is not the canning season the lessons are to be given at this time with early fruits and vegetables so that when these are at the season of their abundance they can be preserved at once for future use. Ordinarily eighth grade girls do not have cookery in school, but this year they are being given a brief special course.

During the last few months teachers of cookery in the school system have been making a study of the needs of their respective districts for the purpose of shaping the instruction given in the classrooms to meet definite conditions. Ten minutes of each lesson are devoted to a talk on foods and kinds used in the immediate district, with a discussion of food purchase, how and what to buy, the idea being that this instruction will be carried to the homes and applied there.

Through the 12,000 girls in the cooking classes in the high and elementary schools it is expected that almost as many homes are reached. Emphasis is placed on the use of inexpensive foods that can be used in place of the more costly, upon substitutes, the use of left-overs and the avoidance of waste. Pupils are encouraged to bring their own materials, cook them at the school and carry home the finished product.

In connection with the district studies made by the teachers, a series of menus has been prepared. The teachers have been organized into units for the particular purpose of planning simple home meals suited to the conditions of their districts. The meals have been planned with the idea of giving the most value for the least money. One series, made for the month of June, is intended for families of moderate income. A second for one week in June, can be prepared on a two-burner gas stove with time and labor saving dishes. It contains no eggs, milk or butter and provides for no left-overs, in order to save fuel.

A third series of menus is for different groups of people who have particular preferences with regard to food. The Italians, for instance, use a greater amount of fruit and green vegetables and Jews use fish and soup.

## SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE JAPANESE CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The case of the Japanese, Takao Ozawa, who is seeking United States citizenship, was referred by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here today to the United States Supreme Court, this being the first time the question of the right of a Japanese to naturalization has come before the highest Federal court. There are about 60,000 Japanese in the United States who would be affected if Ozawa were successful in gaining citizenship.

## INDICTED, ONION MEN APPEARING

Onion dealers indicted by the United States grand jury in Boston on May 24 for alleged conspiracy to restrain trade in the commodity, are beginning to appear in the United States District Court in Boston to plead to the indictments. Three months after The Christian Science Monitor called attention to apparent manipulation of the onion market in the Connecticut Valley, the grand jury in Boston returned 88 indictments, charging 55 onion dealers in many of the northern states from Massachusetts to California with conspiring in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act to control the markets of the country and maintain prices. The first dealer to answer the indictment was Oscar E. Belden of Hatfield, Mass., who was arraigned yesterday before Judge Morton, in the District Court in Boston, and, after pleading not guilty, was held in \$1000 for trial. He was at once released on his own recognizance. It is expected that other dealers will appear next week, although it is thought that it will be some time before all the pleadings are received.

Late in the winter The Christian Science Monitor and several New England papers pointed out that dealers had secured control, at comparatively low prices, of the greater part of the onion production in the Connecticut Valley, from Greenfield, Mass., to Saybrook, Conn. Instances were given where farmers, late in the preceding

fall, had sold their crop of onions, then in store in their cellars, at a rate of \$2 a 100 pounds. In making the sale the farmer agreed to allow the onions to remain in store. In the mean time, the retail price of onions in the markets in the large cities of the country advanced from \$3 to \$15 a 100 pounds, and many of the farmers saw the onions removed from their cellars in January by persons who had paid three and four times as much as the farmer received only a few months before. Speculation in onions in the river towns of Whately, Sunderland, Hatfield and Hadley was lively from November until February. A few farmers received \$3 to \$5 a 100 pounds for their onions, but the greater part of the crop in the Connecticut Valley, according to reports received from nearly all the towns, was sold in the cellars for \$2 a 100 pounds.

## PRO-GERMANS IN FOOD INTRIGUE

(Continued from page one)

to hoard, withhold or destroy foodstuffs, fuel or other necessities of human existence.

So stern was the sentiment in the upper house against the speculators that the amendment, originally introduced as a bill by Senator Poindexter of Washington, was agreed to without a roll call, despite the protests of several senators, who claimed that it would, to a considerable extent, halt legitimate business.

Violation of the terms of the amendment would subject the offender to a penitentiary sentence ranging from six months to three years. Farmers, however, would be exempted from the proposed law, their case being covered by the following proviso: "Any storing or holding by any farmer, gardener, or other person of the products of any farm, garden or other land cultivated by him shall not be deemed to be a storing or holding within the meaning of this act."

Today the Senate is scheduled to take up an amendment offered by Senator Fletcher of Florida, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to promote a more general use of food fish to help relieve the world food shortage. Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce favors the plan which would permit the department to obtain and market the fish.

Senator Hoke Smith asserted that the passage of the antihoarding amendment was "a bigger step toward absolute food control than any other legislation yet before Congress." The senator criticized the Lever bill and predicted that, if it came to the Senate with its provision for a food administrator, "hardly a Democrat would vote for it."

The amendment adopted yesterday was part of the Gore bill to stimulate agriculture and facilitate the distribution of food products. The bill, which carries \$15,000,000, will be voted upon in its entirety today and is expected to pass with hardly a dissenting vote. The vital feature of the bill, embraced in the antihoarding amendment, offered by Senator Stone of Missouri, reads as follows:

"Section 8—Any person carrying on or employed in commerce among the several states or with foreign nations or within the territories or other possessions of the United States in any article of human food, fuel or other necessities of life, who either in his individual capacity, or as an officer, agent or employee of a corporation, or member of a partnership, carrying on or employed in such trade, shall store, acquire or unreasonably hold, or who shall destroy or make away with any such article for the purpose of limiting the supply thereof to the public or affecting the market price thereof in such commerce, whether temporarily or otherwise, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years, provided that any storing or holding by any farmer, gardener or other person, of the products of any farm, garden or other land cultivated by him shall not be deemed to be a storing or holding within the meaning of this act."

## BOYS CAUGHT STEALING RIDES

Nearly a dozen boys were brought before Judge Cabot in the Juvenile Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing rides on the rear of motor vehicles, against which practice the police are making a crusade. Judge Cabot deals with each case according to its particular merits, and every effort is being made to impress upon the boys the necessity of refraining from this practice.

## K. OF P. CHANCELLOR HONORED

The recently elected grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Clifford E. Jones, was the principal guest last evening at a ceremonial given by Abou Ben Adhem Temple, Dramatic

Order Knights of Khorassan, at Lawrence Hall. A dinner and entertainment followed the ceremonial. Special guests were Past Grand Chancellor Harlan P. Knight, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal George E. Howe and a delegation from El Karun Temple of Providence.

## SALOON CLOSING ON JUNE 5 URGED

(Continued from page one)

day, he stated, was neither a holiday nor an election day.

A personal indorsement of any movement which would result in the closing of the saloons on Tuesday was given by Henry I. Harriman, president of the New England Power Company, who stated: "Personally, I am very much in favor of closing the saloons on next Tuesday. The plan has worked well on election days, and for the same reasons that they are closed on election days they should be closed on June 5."

Lyman V. Rutledge, executive secretary of the War Prohibition Conservation Committee, made this statement: "The attention of the country is to be centered in the young men who will register Tuesday, and it would be a fine recognition of the recent law for the protection of soldiers if on Tuesday the saloons were closed. At that time the spirit of patriotism will be at its height, and that is all the more reason why the saloons should close on that day than on an ordinary election day. The country is asking for the best of its citizens and should recognize their response by making the day representative of the dignity of the work which they will assume."

## No County Clerks Here

Director Gettemy Explains Phase of Registration Which Is Misinterpreted

For the purpose of correcting a statement which appeared in several morning newspapers, Charles F. Gettemy, Director of military enrollment, for Massachusetts, said today that men, eligible for enrollment under the selective draft, who are outside the State on June 5 should register with the clerk of their home city or town and not "with the county clerk."

Mr. Gettemy said that the method of taking the registration in this State is considerably different from the organizations in other parts of the country, particularly in the South and West. The organization here is on the basis of city and town, while in other parts of the country the basis is the city and county.

There are no "county clerks" in Massachusetts, Mr. Gettemy pointed out. The nearest official to that kind of an office is our clerk of courts at the county seats. But if you are away from your home town on registration day, June 5, arrange to register through your town clerk or city clerk and do it early, so that you can be registered on June 5.

Governor McCall has been gathering information while in Washington relative to the divisional exemption board which he will appoint after registration day. It was learned that there will be from 120 to 150 of these local boards in the State and that there will be about 25 of them in Boston alone.

Each board will be made up of three members, one of which must be a physician. There will be one board of three members for each division which ranges in size from 30,000 population to 45,000 population. So that for a city having less than 45,000 residents there will be one divisional board, and for cities having more than 45,000 there will be one board for every 30,000. In certain other country districts small towns will be grouped together and there will be one board for the group making up a population of 30,000.

It is further understood that the appointments to the local exemption boards will be made by the President or provost marshal on nomination by the Governor. The duties of the local boards, so-called, principally will be to exempt those physically unfit or those with dependents.

Higher up there will be district boards, probably one or more in the State of Massachusetts, where men will be exempted for occupational reasons, such as mechanics of certain kinds, munition workers and the like. This board also will consider appeals from the decisions of the local exemption boards, it is said.

Mr. Gettemy this morning sent a telegram to the registration boards of every community in the State informing them that answer to question 12 on the registration card will not be obligatory. Question 12 asks, "Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?"

## DENMARK DENIES GREAT GAINS

Minister Brun Says Reports of Excessive Profits on Foodstuffs Sent to Germany Are Based on Incomplete Statistics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Constantin Brun, Danish Minister to the United States, has denied in a public statement the report that Denmark has received excessive profits on foodstuffs exported to Germany to the detriment of the Entente Allies. He declares that the charges are based on incomplete statistics and unwarranted conclusions, and says the report already has been contradicted by the British Blockade Minister, Lord Cecil.

In conclusion he says: "As the campaign in question has to a certain extent been taken up by American newspapers, I am making this authentic statement, trusting that, in justice to a small country, which, under the greatest difficulties, has faithfully and at important sacrifices to itself, carried out its duties of neutrality toward all the belligerents, it will prevent further misjudgment in the press and contribute to the accurate knowledge of the facts at a time when in view of the entry of the United States into the war and of the various measures under consideration for regulation and control of exports from here, a mistaken conception of the subject here discussed might cause serious and unjust harm to Denmark and to its future relations with the United States."

## NAMES FOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Republican Committee on Committees this morning decided to recommend to the conference of Republican members of the House as an advisory committee the following members: James R. Mann, Frederick H. Gillett, Frank W. Mondell, J. Hampton Moore and Irvine L. Lenroot.

## FUR WORKERS ARRIVING

From all over the United States and Canada delegates are arriving in Boston for the annual convention of the International Fur Workers Union, to open at the Hotel Brewster Monday. Yesterday the general board began its pre-convention sessions at the hotel. About 50 delegates will be present when President Albert W. Miller calls to order.



## Correct Shoes For Children

Every shoe in our new Children's Department is designed on lines to give the young foot absolute freedom and yet render proper support. Experienced fitters will give prompt service in fitting the growing foot with the right shoe.



## Plastic Shoes at Low Prices

While these shoes, built on correct principles, can be obtained only from us, we do not believe that the same quality of shoe can be purchased elsewhere at the same price.

Sizes 8 to 10½ \$3.00 Sizes 11 to 12 \$3.50

THAYER McNEIL COMPANY

47 Temple Place 15 West Street

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Leather wallets, belts and match cases  
Gold knives and pencils in combination

Eight-day folding clocks with illuminated dials  
Gold compasses and wrist watches, radium dials  
Military brushes in compact cases  
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## ABSENCE RULE IN REGISTERING

No Provision Made for Americans Abroad by Provost Marshal, but They Come Under the President's Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No provision has yet been made by the Provost Marshal, Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, for the registration of United States citizens abroad. Nor has provision been made for registration in any United States territory beyond the boundaries of the United States except Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. Inability to register does not afford a permanent excuse. The registration regulations "prescribed by the President provide that 'Male persons within the designated ages, who of account of absence at sea or on account of absence without the territorial limits of the United States may be unable to comply with the regulations herein pertaining to absentees, will, within five days after reaching the first United States port, register with the proper registration board, or as herein provided for other absentees.'"

The regulation further provides that citizens who have been unable to register on account of residence abroad must make out an affidavit of the cause of their absence when they register upon their return to America. The State Department is cooperating with Provost General Crowder in preventing any possible attempts to leave the country to escape the duty of registration.

### Registration Information

Authorized Data From War Department for Army Draft

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Here is authorized data for registration day, June 5:

**Who Must Register.**—All male persons (citizens or aliens) born between the sixth day of June, 1886, and the fifth day of June, 1896, both dates included, except: Members of any duly organized force, military or naval, subject to be called, ordered or drafted into military or naval service of the United States; including all officers and enlisted men of the regular army, regular army reserve, officers' reserve corps, enlisted men's reserve corps, National Guard and National Guard reserve recognized by militia bureau; the navy, the marine corps, coast guard, naval militia, naval reserve force, marine corps reserve, and national naval volunteers, recognized by the Navy Department.

**When to Register.**—On Tuesday, June 5, 1917, between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

**Where to Register.**—In your home precinct.

**How to Register.**—Go in person, June 5, to the registration place of your home precinct. If you expect to be absent from home June 5, go at once to the clerk of the county where you happen to be, or if in a city of 30,000 or over to the city clerk, and follow his instructions; if unable, send a competent friend. The clerk may deputize him to prepare your card.

**Penalty for Not Registering.**—Liability to a year's imprisonment, then enforced registration.

## WARNING GIVEN THOSE WHO FLEE

(Continued from page one)

unto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. "Done at the city of Washington, the 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1917, and of the independence of the United States of America, 41.

"WOODROW WILSON."

### Traitorous Activities

Department of Justice Is Moving to Head Them Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney-General Gregory, moved by the activities in some parts of the country to prevent a full compliance with the registration law next Tuesday, has made it known that no man subject to the new army law shall escape his obligation by leaving the United States before June 5. On Thursday the Department of Justice issued orders to its agents to remove from a boat bound from a California port to Mexico a passenger whose age makes him subject to the provisions of the law. This policy is to be pursued generally until registration day through the citizenship bureau, and through the provost marshal. Passports will not be issued to persons subject to the army law, unless they can show cards of registration.

The most notable instances of efforts to evade the law have arisen in widely separated sections of the country. Three Columbia University students in New York have been arrested for conspiracy to prevent registration, while in Minnesota has appeared a so-called "World Peace Association" which, while ostensibly advocating compliance with registration requirements, offers its members immunity from military service behind the cloak of a hypocritical religious scruple against engaging in the carrying of arms.

The "World Peace Association" was exposed to the Department of Justice by the League to Enforce Peace. The following letter, apparently sent broadcast, was received by the league: "Notice to members of the World Peace Association.

shall arise in regard to a recent notice to members of the World Peace Association sent out from this office, by use of postal cards relative to conscription. We wish to make it plain that while all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, are not obliged to register for conscription, they are required by law to register. However, in specifying the grounds upon which you claim exemption in answer to this question of the registration card, state clearly that you are a member of the World Peace Association, and that your religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed of the World Peace Association, which is based upon the principle of absolute non-resistance as laid down by Jesus Christ.

"All persons, regardless of age, sex, race or color, who can subscribe to the religious creed of the World Peace Association, herein mentioned, will be enrolled as a member upon request and given the protection the Constitution of the United States affords. There are no membership fees nor dues to pay. However, we must have financial assistance, and we earnestly beseech you to make at least a small contribution. Send your check at once regardless of how small it may seem."

"All members are hereby authorized to receive applications for membership. Send names and contributions in promptly."

(Signed) C. A. RYAN, "Secretary-Treasurer, World Peace Assn., Northfield, Minn., U. S. A."

"Note—Have this notice to members published in your local newspapers in order that there will be no misunderstanding in regard to registration."

The following answer was sent by the league to the Northfield organization:

"Mr. C. A. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer, World Peace Assn., Northfield, Minn.:

"Dear Sir—I notice that the yearly meeting of the Friends Association, held in this city at the present moment, is hesitating to admit male members of conscription age, for fear that by so doing they would be giving aid and comfort to people who wish to use religion as an excuse for escaping their duty to their country. The opinion was expressed, besides, that the object of the war, as stated by the President, is so noble that it commands itself to the Christian conscience, and that Quakers ought to serve their country in any way they can during the war consistent with their historic and conscientious position on this subject."

"At this moment we receive your notice to members of the World Peace Association, mailed on May 26, in which you hold out a bait to slackers and cowards, that by enrolling in your organization and professing to have religious principles opposed to war, they will be able to escape conscription. I can hardly imagine a more unworthy appeal, and I hope that it brings you within the purview of the statute against interfering with the plans of the Government. I am calling the attention of the Department of Justice to the communication. Very truly yours, SECRETARY."

"That the World Peace Association is one of the many pro-German organizations working in this country to aid the enemy is considered beyond question by Government officials."

In Columbus, O., extensive plots have been uncovered to hinder registration, and Government officials have seized large amounts of literature there.

### Four Columbus Arrests

Three Men Held in \$25,000 Bail on Charge of Treason

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Four men are held on charges of treason and one is under investigation as the result of the unearthing of an anti-registration plot by Federal, State and local authorities, which indicates that Columbus is the center of a wide-reaching conspiracy treasonable in nature, well financed and carefully organized to interfere with the Government's plans for raising an army, according to a statement from Governor Cox.

The arrests were made yesterday after three weeks' investigation. Other arrests in various parts of the State are expected to follow. Those held on charges of treason are: Ammon A. Hennacy, former Ohio State University student, who admitted in his preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Johnson that he had written hand bills distributed over the State urging young men not to register; Harry E. Townsley, a printer, who is charged by District Attorney Bolin with having printed the pamphlets; Cecil W. Bailey, secretary of the Young Men's Anti-Militarist League, which is the organization signing the hand bills and John Hammond, coal miner, Marietta.

The first three, arrested in Columbus, were given their preliminary hearing and lodged in jail in default of \$25,000 bail. Their hearings are scheduled for Saturday. Thousands of hand bills and stickers, containing expressions such as "rather rot in prison than in the trenches; don't register" were confiscated in Townsley's printing office and Hennacy's room by Federal agents. Hennacy was arrested by Columbus policemen as he was starting out to distribute pamphlets early Thursday morning. Columbus has been flooded during the past week by the anti-registration propaganda which has also been scattered throughout the State. Government agents got much of their evidence, they said, attending I. W. W. meetings in Townsley's printing shop.

### Ten Men and Two Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Ten men and two women were arrested here and in neighboring cities yesterday on Federal warrants charging conspiracy to defeat the selective draft for the Army.

## APPEAL IS MADE BY POLITICIANS

National Chairmen of Both Big Parties Ask Their Committeesmen and Other Workers to Assist in Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—National political chairmen have issued a call to their party workers in all sections of the United States to do all they can to aid the Government in registering eligible citizens for the new army. A joint statement making this appeal, and bearing the signatures of Chairman Wilcox of the Republican National Committee, and of Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, has been sent out from the party headquarters here.

"By the terms of the selective draft act," says the joint statement, "the President has designated June 5 as registration day for the purpose of enrolling those citizens who are of military age and condition. An eligible list of men within certain ages available for service is to be established by this registration, from which it is subsequently proposed to select those who are to bear arms for the United States in the present struggle, and whose proper sphere of duty is along other but no less useful lines. It is of great national importance that this registration should be as complete as possible, in order that the Government may be enabled to make proper selection."

"The congressional enactment, under which this registration is conducted, was supported by members of both houses of Congress affiliated with both of the great political parties. Party lines were not drawn during the consideration of the great measure. Men of both parties supported it and both parties should now cooperate in aiding the Government in the successful administration of the law."

"Accordingly, we, as chairmen of the national committees of our respective parties, have addressed a communication to officers of state political organizations throughout the country asking them to put into operation the party machinery in their respective districts for the purpose of aiding registration officers in securing complete enrollment of the citizens effected."

"We have submitted this appeal to our political organizations in every State, because we believe that these organizations are splendidly equipped for effective work in this direction. "We sincerely hope that all members of our organizations, and party workers generally, will join with other citizens in this movement to insure the enrollment of every citizen who comes within the provisions of this law and is subject to enrollment."

### German Plot Suspected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The publication in a Seattle paper of an account of the mysterious actions of three Germans, who carried on their backs supplies suitable for putting up a wireless station, has aroused much interest here. The Government is making an investigation in the locality. It is 80 miles west of Seattle, in the Olympic Mountains, and can be reached only on foot by narrow trails.

Anticonscription circulars signed by Emma Goldman of New York have been brought to the office of United States District Attorney Allen. They urge active opposition to the registration for service, and say that a "Mothers' demonstration will be held on June 4. The Central Labor Council, at a meeting Wednesday night, adopted anticonscription resolutions, calling on Congress to repeal the law."

### Oregon Stickers Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Anticonscription stickers bearing name "Seattle Branch Non-Conscription League" have appeared on several local public buildings, on walls and on writing desks in the post office. "Resist slavery, resist conscription" and "War is mass murder" are some of the wordings. None have appeared since an investigation was begun. No one has been apprehended as yet. Government officials believe concerted coast action is strongest in the Northwest.

### Pacific Coast Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Posters urging noncompliance with the military draft law that have been distributed in Sacramento are similar in wording to those scattered in San Jose and bear the words, "Seattle Branch Non-Conscription League," indicating a common origin of anticonscription literature distributed at various points throughout the Pacific Coast.

### Arrests in Middle West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrests of a number of persons in an antidraft plot and information against others were reported from several points in middle western territory on Thursday. In Chicago, five were said to have been taken, and a grand jury investigation of anti-American propaganda was rumored.

## AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Mr. Jubilee Drax," 8:10  
Copley—"The Angel in the House," 8:10  
Hollis—"Treasure Island," 8:10  
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45  
Majestic—"The Crisis," film, 8:15  
Plymouth—"The Masquerade," 8:10  
Shubert—"The Highwayman," 8:10  
Tremont—"A Tailor Made Man," 8:05  
Matinee—"Daily at Keith's 1:45, Majestic 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Shubert, 3: Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

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## MUSEUM SCHOOL COUNCIL REPORT

Recognition accorded to the graduates of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, the past year, was indicated in the report of the council of the school at its annual meeting, which was held recently.

Seven life drawings and 13 paintings were lent this season to the School of Fine Arts of the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, Neb., and from there they were sent to Fargo and Valley City, N. D.; Lawrence, Kan.; the Heron Art Institute, Indianapolis; and to the Carnegie School of Technology in Pittsburgh.

The following prizes and honors have been won during the past year by former pupils of this school: At the industrial exhibition of the American Federation of Arts in May, 1916, Frank Gardner Hale received special honor for jewelry; at the Art Association in Newport in July the people's prize was won by Mary B. Hazelton, and at the water color exhibition in September, William Drury won the Lawrence L. Gillespie prize, and Bertha Coolidge, the Dr. Bolling Lee prize for best miniature; at the Buffalo Society of Artists, twenty-second annual exhibition, Ellen Wheeler Chase received second honorable mention for portrait; at the annual exhibition of work by Indiana artists, honorable mention was given to Olive Rush; at the annual exhibition of the Scarab Club in Detroit the Julius Rolshoven prize for best oil portrait was awarded to Betsy Graves.

At the annual exhibition of water colors at the Salmagundi Club in New York, the Isidor prize was awarded to George Elmer Browne, at the Associated Artists show of Pittsburgh, third honor was given to Fred Demmler. At the Philadelphia watercolor exhibition Philip L. Hale received the second Lea prize for drawing. At the National Academy of Design in December, Marie Danforth Page was awarded the Julia A. Shaw prize and Mr. Hale received the Proctor prize for best portrait. Mr. Hale.

### BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Special exhibit of reproductions of drawings by Rembrandt, lithographs by Corot and Raffet, "Tartan" prints, etchings by Zorn. Open daily from 9 to 4:30. Sunday, hours 1 to 6. Admission 25 cents; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays free. The following exhibitions are open daily free from 9 to 5 o'clock: Arts and Crafts Society, 9 Park Street—Ecclesiastical loan exhibition. Charles E. Cobb's Gallery, 454 Boylston Street—Mountain photographs. Copley Gallery, 108 Newbury Street—Works by Colonial and modern painters. Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street—Small pictures, engraved portraits. Goodspeed's Bookshop, 5A Park Street—Etchings by several artists. Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General spring exhibition. R. C. and N. M. Vose Gallery, 298 Boylston Street—"The Eclectics" show.

also, was made an A. N. A. At the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts in February the Dunham prize for best portrait by a man under 35 was awarded to Mr. McEllan, the Hudson prize for best portrait by a woman to Marion Poole and an honorable mention to Mary B. Titcomb. At the American Water Color Society in February, Harold Dunbar received honorable mention.

One of the 10 prizes given by Mrs. Whitney in the decorators' competition of the Friends of Young Artists, was awarded to J. P. Slusser. At the National Academy in March the Altman prize for landscape was awarded to Charles H. Davis and the first Julius Hallgarten prize to Howard E. Smith. At the Northwestern Artists show at St. Paul, Minn., in March gold medal for oil painting was awarded to Emily Groom. Milwaukee the honorable mention for etching to David T. Workman of Howard Lake, Minn., and honorable mention for water color and pastel to Blanche Grant of Lincoln, Neb. At the exhibition by women painters, that has just been held in Boston the popular prize was given to Jean N. Oliver, and Mrs. Lillian Westcott Hale and Gertrude Fisk were tied for second prize, receiving the same number of votes.

## REAL ESTATE

As usual the first of the month has produced a large number of real estate sales which are going to record today, among the most prominent of which are the following:

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the mercantile property at 11 to 13 Avon Street, consisting of a four-story brick and stone building and 1503 square feet of land. The land is assessed for \$108,200, the total assessment being \$116,000. These premises are occupied under a long term lease and were purchased by the institute for investment.

Messrs. Holdsworth and Farrington purchased from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the property at 69 Newbury Street, consisting of a five-story brick and stone mercantile building and 2800 square feet of land. The total assessment being \$60,000, of which \$27,800 is the value of the land. The same firm also purchased from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the property at 83 Newbury Street, formerly occupied by the Technology Club. This is a single house having a total assessment of \$35,000, of which \$26,200 is the value of 2688 square feet of land.

They have also purchased from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the mercantile property 174-176 Commercial Street, running through to 151 Fulton Street. This is a five-story brick and stone building occupied by one tenant under a long lease and has a total assessment of \$30,200, of which \$22,700 is on 2387 square feet of land. C. W. Whittier & Bro. were the brokers in all of these transactions, and the purchase in each case was for investment.

Small boats landed 2000 barrels herring at Gloucester today, the only arrivals reported.

The summer schedule on the Bangor and St. John line of the Eastern Steamship Corporation will become operative next Monday, it is announced today. The Bangor boats are scheduled to leave Boston for Rockport, Bangor and intermediate stations at 5 o'clock every week day, and the boats for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock. Steamers of the Metropolitan line are using the Cape Cod Canal for their daily trips between Boston and New York. The canal route keeps the steamer within sight of land during the entire trip and shortens the voyage by several hours.

### PURCHASED IN THE NORTH END

Edward Poorvu has purchased the valuable real estate, consisting of 3700 square feet of land a four-story mercantile building at 214 Hanover Street, also 1, 2, 3 Hanover Place, all assessed for \$45,000, of which \$40,500 is on the land. The grantor is Martha M. McGreener of Winchester, guardian of the estate of J. J. McGreener, who was represented in the transaction by Frederick L. McGowan, and the purchaser by Daniel J. Cronin, Devonshire Building.

### BOUGHT IN MILTON

Donald C. Watson has purchased the property at the corner of Hinckley and Ridge roads, Milton, owned by Ella R. Bailey. Meredith & Grew were the brokers.

### BOUGHT IN BACK BAY

Charles G. Winslow has purchased the brick and stone dwelling at 310 Marlborough Street near Gloucester Street, Back Bay, for his own occupancy. Title was conveyed by Frederick Skinner et al. owners. The property is assessed for \$18,000, and the 2150 square feet of land carries \$10,200 of that amount.

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have purchased from Henry Jackson, the four story brick dwelling property at 309 Marlborough Street near Gloucester Street, Back Bay. There is a total valuation of \$18,000 which includes \$11,100 carried on 2016 square feet of land. Meredith & Grew were the brokers.

### SALES IN W. ROXBURY, WABAN

Final papers have been passed at the Registry of Deeds transferring the property at 40 Richmond Street, West Roxbury, belonging to Marie W. Roxbimer, to Alvah and Bessie Rydstrom. The property consists of a single frame dwelling and garage and 6500 square feet of land taxed for \$9000.

The property at 1430 Beacon Street, Waban, consisting of a new cement plaster single frame dwelling and 16,115 square feet of land, has been purchased by Carl and Edith H. Stahleker. These sales were closed through the office of Robert T. Fowler.

### CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO MAY 29  
1917.....\$78,976,000 1908.....\$33,326,000  
1916.....\$2,144,000 1907.....\$5,321,000  
1915.....\$2,251,000 1906.....\$4,323,000  
1914.....\$2,980,000 1905.....\$1,391,000  
1913.....\$6,982,000 1904.....\$4,244,000  
1912.....\$2,748,000 1903.....\$7,968,000  
1911.....\$4,149,000 1902.....\$1,700,000  
1910.....\$5,546,000 1901.....\$1,523,000  
1909.....\$6,061,000

### SALE IN THE CITY PROPER

William J. Stober has bought from Francis W. Sargent, trustee, the 4 1/2 story brick mercantile property located at 669 to 675 Washington Street and 11 to 13 Lagrange Street. The

Washington Street front includes 3192 square feet of land valued at \$175,800. The Lagrange Street land consists of 1360 square feet valued at \$15,900. The total assessed valuation is \$190,700. The brokers in this sale were Edward H. Eldridge & Co., representing the grantor, and Joseph T. Dillworth, the purchaser.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Chelsea St., 11 to 21, Ward 4: P. O'Riordan, F. A. Norcross; brick stores and loft. Richards St., 5 rear, Ward 26: Wm. J. O'Connor, Stebbins & Watkins; brick garage. Queensbury St., 105-107-109-111, Ward 8: J. L. Fine, G. Nelson Jacobs; brick tenements. Bellevue St., 44, Ward 23: Rodena McKenna, H. A. McDonald, frame dwelling. Washington St., 1206, Ward 6: G. A. Proctor; alter store and lodgings. Columbus Ave., 38-40, Ward 8: W. A. Prescott est.; alter store and dwelling.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Large stocks continue to be earned by fishermen, the schooner Mary F. Sears receiving \$4471 for its last trip of fish, each of the crew sharing \$155. The Kineo sold its catch for \$3700, each of the crew receiving \$98. Both boats were out about two weeks.

Receipts of fish at this port during the seven days ending Thursday night totaled 1,648,900 pounds, landed by 40 vessels, according to statistics issued today. There were 44 arrivals with 2,339,240 pounds of fish during the corresponding period of last year.

Arrivals at the South Boston fish pier today were: Schooners Eugenia, 58,000 pounds groundfish, Ruth & Margaret, 21,000, Reading, 14,500, Annie Perry, 16,500, Thalia, 44,700. Herring of the Waves 190 barrels, herring, Nautilus, 200 bbls. herring, and Magnolia 9000 foundries. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6.50@8, steak cod \$5.75@9.50, market cod \$3.75@5.50, pollock \$5@6, large hake \$6 and small hake \$4.

Small boats landed 2000 barrels herring at Gloucester today, the only arrivals reported.

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The Lynn Art Club, which recently held its eighth exhibition of water colors and oils in the Lynford Building, Central Square, has reelected last year's board of officers as follows: President, Paul W. Rowell; vice-president, Harry W. Powers; recording secretary, Mrs. Carrie Whitman Putnam; corresponding secretary, Miss Frances Emerson and treasurer, Walter Sprenger. Miss Alice E. Beslie and Charles A. Lawrence have been chosen counselors.

## BOSTON ART NOTES

The forty-first annual exhibition of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, is to be held at the school studios June 5 to 8, inclusive, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.

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### WENTWORTH CLASSES DINE

The graduating classes of the Wentworth Institute held their annual dinner at the Boston City Club last night, more than 100 students from the machine construction and design, electrical construction, architectural construction and foundry management and operation classes attending. The toastmaster was W. H. Timble and the guests and after-dinner speakers were E. A. Johnson of the foundry class, W. C. Voss of the architectural class, F. G. Willson of the electrical class, A. B. Babbitt of the drawing and designing class and A. L. Williston, principal of the institute.

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## PROHIBITION IN SOUTHERN CITIES

Improvement in Conditions Said to Be so Marked That Possibility of Return to Liquor Selling Is Deemed Remote

Practical experience with the benefits of prohibition have turned a majority of the citizens of four large cities in the southern part of the United States, Charleston, Savannah, Columbia, and Richmond, which were voted "dry" by the voters residing outside the large urban centers, from opponents of prohibition to enthusiastic advocates, according to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton of Cambridge.

In an effort to secure first-hand information as to the results of prohibition and the sentiment of the citizens in regard to it in one large section of the United States, Mrs. Tilton, a social worker and writer on temperance subjects, made an extended tour through the South Atlantic states, paying special attention to the larger cities.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor she said that the investigation showed that former opponents of prohibition were becoming its best advocates after seeing the benefits which may be derived from prohibiting the sale of liquor. While the majority of the citizens had voted against prohibition, she declared that representative citizens told her that the results of prohibition as shown by official records left little cause for doubting but that the cities would vote themselves "dry" if given the opportunity now.

From Mrs. Tilton's statements it appears that under the law prevailing in Georgia between 1908 and 1916 by which the open sale of beer only was permitted, there were many violations of the law in Savannah. Whiskey was sold openly. In spite of the opposition of business men the strict prohibition law became effective in Georgia on May 1, 1916, and after 10 months of enforcement, she says, the benefits of the new law have been so great that it is difficult to find men who are not in favor of it. What representative citizens thought of the new prohibition law may be seen from the following interviews given to Mrs. Tilton:

"Two years ago I called prohibition undesirable," said the secretary of the Savannah Board of Trade, "but prohibition enforced is a mighty good thing and we have it right here. Of our population 52 per cent is Negro and we get 80 per cent of our crime from that 48 per cent and liquor is behind 60 per cent of the 80 per cent. Proof of this is that our chain gang, which has always had from 600 to 700 men, fell in August after the strict prohibition law became effective to 200 men and has remained there ever since."

"The official representative of the Savannah Retail Merchants Association made this comment: 'We were afraid of prohibition, but it has been a great help to our business.'"

"From the secretary of the Savannah Cotton Exchange, an organization which opposed prohibition, we received this statement: 'Bitter were the complaints at first, especially as the bar across the street was removed. It was said that the Cotton Exchange men used to spend \$10,000 a year at that bar, but after we got used to having liquor inaccessible we found that we did not mind very much, and business was so much better under prohibition that I think that there are very few men in this Cotton Exchange who would want to see the saloons back.'"

"The Savannah Press, which opposed prohibition, has stated: 'We are now for prohibition because there is no doubt but that it has been a benefit to the city financially and morally.'"

"Savannah Police Department records of arrests showed the following benefits of prohibition:

|                    | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | Decrease |
|--------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Assaults           | 49      | 18      | 64       |
| Burglary           | 127     | 68      | 47       |
| Disorderly conduct | 217     | 165     | 51       |
| Drunkenness        | 119     | 24      | 72       |
| Larceny            | 306     | 25      | 59       |
| Robbery            | 61      | 28      | 54       |

"South Carolina found a financial gain in prohibition. The State found that the cost for feeding the prisoners in the county jails was \$32,800 for the six months previous to the enactment of the strict prohibition law, but during the six months after the enactment of the new law the State found that the cost of feeding the prisoners fell to \$24,092."

"Columbia Police Department records show the following results of the prohibition laws:

|                    | 1914  | 1915  | 1916  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total arrests      | 8,421 | 8,412 | 6,173 |
| Drunkenness        | 1,088 | 1,006 | 341   |
| Disorderly conduct | 979   | 789   | 365   |
| Fines paid         | 8,832 | 3,262 | 2,780 |

"We found many persons in Charleston who were opposed to prohibition partly on grounds other than those connected with prohibition, and yet they were rigidly enforcing the law and securing beneficent results."

"A considerable part of the opposition to the new prohibition laws may be traced to the rivalry between the people of Charleston and the people residing outside the city, a rivalry which dates back to colonial days and the early settlements. The fact that certain people in Charleston felt that the people in other sections of the State had put something over on them did not deter Charleston from enforcing the law and securing the benefits of prohibition."

"Virginia's dry law became effective on Nov. 1, 1916. In the first month of prohibition the jail population

throughout the State fell 49.5 per cent and 50 per cent in the second month. At the Virginia State penitentiary the following statistics were secured:

| NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED           |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| December, average for five years wet | 97   |
| January, average for five years wet  | 42.6 |
| February, average for five years wet | 38   |

AFTER PROHIBITION  
December, 1916 ..... 70  
January, 1917 ..... 22  
February, 1917 ..... 35  
"A marked decrease in the number of inmates at the county jail and almshouse was also noted, as follows:

|                     | County Jail | Alms-house |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|
| December, 1914, wet | 326         | 339        |
| December, 1915, wet | 279         | 327        |
| December, 1916, dry | 159         | 256        |

"Richmond was also voted 'dry' against its will by the progressive people of the State. Today Richmond feels that Virginia has the best prohibition law in the Union. Usually the first offense for bootlegging is punished by a fine, but in Virginia the penalty for the first offense is 60 days in jail. The State has a prohibition commissioner with an able staff engaged in enforcing the law throughout the State."

"Judge Crutchfield, a former Confederate soldier and a police judge for more than 45 years in Virginia, said: 'I voted "wet" as a rag, but prohibition has done such a lot of good that the next time I vote "dry" with a big D.'"

"Judge Hicks in the Richmond Domestic Relations Courts showed by the records that cases of nonsupport had fallen from an average of 26 cases per month in the 10 months preceding the enactment of the prohibition law to only seven cases in December after prohibition went into effect. Everywhere in Richmond the records showed a corresponding sudden fall in cases in November and December, the first two months under the prohibition law."

"Olli J. Sands, president of the American National Bank, said: 'Prohibition is the greatest thing that ever happened to Richmond. I doubt if you could find one business man out of every 100 who voted "wet" who would not vote "dry" now. We carried the State for prohibition by 25,000 votes. We should carry it by 75,000 today.'"

"The states surveyed allow a limited importation of liquor for personal use, but after July 1 when the Reed 'bone-dry' amendment goes into effect, there can be no importations except for medicinal and mechanical purposes. One representative Richmond citizen told me that the enforcement of that amendment might seem 'a little fast' to some people and then added: 'The benefits of prohibition are so great that we are not going to let the liquor dealers undo the prohibition laws.'"

"The great bulk of the people of the South favor total abstinence and in consequence there is no fear of there being a reaction to the spread of prohibition in that section of the country through the restriction of importations. Over 98 per cent of the citizens of the South Atlantic states are native-born, and in support of measures looking toward the enforcement of existing laws and to national prohibition the people of the South will rise to the occasion."

## LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS CALLED OBJECT OF WAR

Formation of a league of free nations was defined as the real objective of the European war by George H. Blakeley, professor at Clark University, in an address at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Peace Society at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday. This fundamental purpose of the war he urged his audience to keep constantly before the people, to the end that the war might not end without the development of a concert of powers for the preservation of peace. He said in part:

"In carrying on the present war we must not only use all our military, naval and financial strength, but we must keep clearly before us the real object of the war. The great aim of the war, in the words of the President, is to secure 'such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and security to all nations and make the world itself free.' The growth of hatred and the cry for vengeance should never make us lose sight of this fundamental purpose."

"Such a concert of free nations must be based upon a peace which will be just and equitable to all. There is danger that terms may be forced upon the defeated states which will be founded upon the principle of conquest, and which, as in the case of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871, will leave a deep-seated desire for national revenge and lead eventually to another war."

"The United States, with no territorial ambitions, can exert a powerful, possibly decisive, influence in favor of terms of peace which through their fairness to all will give the basis for a permanent world league. No nation ever fought a war for a greater stake than we are fighting for today—the world anarchy of the past to be changed into a world organization of the future."

"The idea of a concert of nations has the strong official support of the leaders of all the allied nations. It only needs the equally strong support of the people. During the coming months of the war, we should keep ever before us the thought that if we secure such a 'concert of free peoples' we win the war; but if we fail to secure this concert of nations, no matter how badly we defeat the Germans, we lose the war."

Seven new directors were elected as follows: William L. W. Field, Miss Louise P. Loring, Judge Robert F. Raymond, George W. Wheelwright Jr., Dr. George W. Nasmyth, Mrs. Lewis K. Morse, and Henry B. Cabot.

CONVENTION PUBLICITY  
The report of the receipts and expenditures of the committee on pub-

licity for the Constitutional Convention was filed at the office of the Secretary of State yesterday afternoon, showing, total receipts of \$36,910, total expenditures of \$34,179 and liabilities of \$13,346, including \$5568 to the Anchor Linotype Printing Company for printing, and \$7777 to the P. F. O'Keefe Advertising Agency for newspaper advertising.

## COMMITTEE OF SENATE MAKES WAR TAX CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Placing a tax on parcel post packages of one cent for each 25 cents or fraction paid by shippers, and the adoption of a similar rate on express packages, as a substitute for the 6 per cent tax levied on express companies by the House, was agreed to yesterday by the Senate Finance Committee, which is considering the \$1,800,000,000 War Revenue Bill.

In an effort to agree upon an equitable tax upon newspapers, magazines and other publications now transported for one cent a pound, the committee yesterday arranged for a general conference tomorrow night. Chairman Simmons and other members will meet representatives of the publishers and the Post Office Department.

Other changes decided upon were: Reduction by one-half or to 5 per cent of taxes on amounts paid for land or water transportation, including charges for berths or parlor car chairs, entailing a loss of revenue of \$35,000,000; adoption of excise, or consumption taxes, payable eventually by the consumer, of 1/2 cent a pound on sugar, two cents on coffee, five cents on tea, and three cents on cocoa; repeal of the existing law levying a 12 1/2 per cent tax on war munitions, now bringing in \$25,000,000 revenue, because of the substitute plan for increasing manufacturers' excess profits taxes.

In deciding to adopt the new tax on parcel post packages, the committee was said to believe that this action would be but fair to the express companies, maintaining present parity of competition between the two services. For the convenience of shippers the committee adopted the direct tax of one cent on each 25 cents paid for such transportation instead of the more complicated percentage charge.

Another charge designed to maintain competition decided upon makes the 3 per cent tax on freight transportation by railway or water apply also to freight carried by motor vehicle or other mechanical means of transportation which compete with railroads or steamships. In many parts of the country automobile truck lines are said to be active competitors of steam and electric roads.

Taxation of radio messages at the same rate imposed upon long-distance telephone and telegraph messages—five cents on each message costing 15 cents or more—was decided upon, to equalize taxation of all forms of long-distance communication.

## BILL HELD WHICH MIGHT HIT WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An attempt to secure action in the Senate today on the bill giving to the President authority to give preference to certain railroad shipments as a war emergency failed when Senator Hollis of New Hampshire declared that the railroad brotherhoods want time to study the provisions of the measure, which the Senator declared, would make it a crime for a body of workmen to strike.

Senator Newlands for the Interstate Commerce Committee asserted that the bill would not, in the committee's estimation, abolish the right to strike. He refused, however, to modify the bill, as requested by Senator Hollis, so that its terms would apply only to the use of physical force by strikers. The bill remains on the Senate calendar.

## STRONGER CIVIL SERVICE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A plan for putting the United States Civil Service on a war footing was adopted by the executive committee of the National Civil Service Reform League in session here. It will be adopted by the council of the league, which meets today and Saturday, and will then be offered to the Federal Government.

A report was presented by experts of the league, who have been cooperating with the Council of National Defense in Washington, recommending that the existing civil service machinery be strengthened to bear the increased burdens of the war, and that new machinery be created to supplement it.

The report which was adopted declared that the unusual demands of the war rendered imperative the creation of a coordinating agency in the Council of National Defense to coordinate the needs of the various Government departments.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows: Maj. Charles F. Crain, Thirty-seventh Infantry, is relieved from duty at the University of Wisconsin and will proceed to join his regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Peter C. Harris (Infantry) will report for examination to determine fitness for promotion.

Capt. William A. Larned, aviation section, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. Paul Butin, quartermaster-officers reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

## MEN WANTED FOR MERCHANT LINES

Plan Is Proposed to Advance Those Who Have Acquired a Practical Knowledge of Marine Engineering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Commerce has issued the following:

There will be a meeting on Monday, June 4, of an executive committee of the steamboat inspection service of the Department of Commerce, to consider methods of obtaining the supply of officers needed for the pending enlargement of the merchant marine. It is well known that one branch of the Government service is now engaged on a large program of shipbuilding. Coincident with this, and in a large part because of it, the steamboat inspection service is concerned with the equally important question of personnel to operate them. The Department of Commerce has to deal with the vital question of qualification. The existing rules and regulations regarding these qualifications for officers in the American merchant marine are probably the most stringent that there are—certainly those of no other country are more so. The executive committee at the coming meeting will consider in what ways the present regulations may be modified so as to make available for use in the large fleets to be constructed the number of men needed to operate the vessels. There are many officers, water tenders or firemen on board present vessels seeking advancement in the line of marine engineering. Many, if not most, of these men are looking forward to the time when they can obtain regular engineers' licenses. They are accustomed to handling marine engines and their auxiliaries at sea, and have practical experience in the operation and management of this entire class of machinery. The question will be considered whether the length of experience now required in the actual operation of marine engines at sea cannot be to some extent modified so as to permit the promotion of these competent men earlier than the present rules permit. These men are practically familiar with the work to be done. They are of value at this time and will be needed on the new ships.

There are also many men who hold masters' licenses, but occupy subordinate positions, and others who have had the training equipping them for masters' positions, or other posts as officers. The conditions surrounding the promotion of all these classes of sea officers will receive consideration when the matter is taken up at the conference of next Monday. In times of stress and emergency such as the present, the great need is men. It may be cited as examples of what it is proposed in effect to do as regards men for the ships, that the Military Academy at West Point has graduated in the past several months a number of the Naval Academy at Annapolis has done the same thing, and both will probably continue to do so. The officers' training camp is now filled with thousands of patriotic Americans receiving an intensive military education. The best that can be done now is to make available for use in our forces men who have the practical fundamentals of army officers' duties.

The Secretary of Commerce said: "It is for us to make available the undoubtedly large number of men who know the actual operations required in handling ships, and who can operate them. As the ships are made ready, we must have the force of men to handle them. When modifications will be made in the requirements in the various classes it is impossible to state in advance. Careful consideration will be given to all phases of the subject, and the general idea will be to make every seafaring man who has practical knowledge available along the line in which he is best qualified."

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## HARVARD'S SHARE IN WAR TO BE RECORDED

Records of the part Harvard University plays in the world war are to be kept by a committee of Harvard men appointed by the Harvard Alumni Association. The purpose is to have a complete record at the end of the struggle of the part Harvard men have played.

To collect and preserve this information a committee on Harvard war records has been appointed as follows:

M. A. DeWolfe Howe '87, chairman; Alfred Johnson '95, editor; Carroll Dunham '3d '10, secretary-treasurer;

William C. Lane '31, Cambridge; George D. Markham '81, St. Louis; Abbot L. Mills '81, Portland, Ore.; William Roscoe Thayer '31, Cambridge; Owen Wister '82, Philadelphia; Daniel Kelleher '85, Seattle; Philip K. Brown '90, San Francisco; Frederick W. Dewar '90, Spokane; Frederick W. Burlingham '91, Chicago; Karl DeLaitre '97, Minneapolis; Edgar H. Wells '97, Washington, D. C.; Charles Jackson '98, Boston; Langdon P. Marvin '98, New York; G. Cook Kimball '00, Pittsburgh; C. Chester Lane '04, Cambridge; Roger Pierce '04, Milton; Bronson M. Cutting '10, Santa Fe, N. M.

Alfred Johnson '95, will receive and edit the records, and it is requested that all men who have ever been enrolled in any department of the university, either as students or as members of the teaching staff, and who are now in any of the various branches of service outlined above, notify him in care of the Committee on Harvard War Records, Quinquennial office, Widener Library, Cambridge, Mass.

## COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commencement at Columbia University will be held from June 3 to June 6. On Sunday, June 3, the Rev. William Arnold Shanklin, president of Wesleyan University, will preach the baccalaureate in the gymnasium, at 4 o'clock. On Monday afternoon Dean and Mrs. James Earl Russell will receive Teachers' College graduates in the gymnasium and in the evening the Barnard College senior dance will be held in Earl Hall.

Teachers and Barnard Colleges will have their class-day exercises Tuesday. Teachers' College graduates will receive their diplomas in Horace Mann auditorium in the morning and the Barnard class receive theirs in the gymnasium in the afternoon. Late Tuesday afternoon Phi Beta Kappa will hold its annual meeting in Havenmeyer Hall. A dinner and an open meeting will follow, at which Prof. George Burton Adams of Yale will speak on "The Duty of the United States in International Affairs." In the evening the Columbia senior dance will be given in Earl Hall.

On Commencement Day, June 6, degrees will be conferred and honors awarded in the gymnasium in the morning. The Low Memorial in St. Paul's Chapel, gift of the class of 1892, will be unveiled at noon, and there will be exercises at the 1891 Fence.

Last Tuesday the Columbia battalion was reviewed on South Field and then received its battalion flag, the address being delivered by Henry L. Satterlee. Guests included State and city officials.

## Teachers' College Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Activities for commencement week so far as they concern Teachers' College, Columbia University, are scheduled as follows: May 31, senior dance, Thompson Gymnasium; June 1, senior singing, Teachers' College Garden; June 2, beach day, Long Beach, L. I.; June 3, baccalaureate service, University Gymnasium, sermon by the Rev. William Arnold Shanklin, LL. D.; June 4, reception, Dean and Mrs. Russell; Thompson Gymnasium; June 5, senior class day, Horace Mann Auditorium; commencement day, June 6, conferring of degrees and award of honors.

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committee, Misses Gladys Evans of West Somerville, Elsie Whitney of Malden, Helen Geddes of Cambridge, Margaret Strong of New York City, Ruth Blackman of Cambridge, Caroline Pearson of Concord, N. H., Elizabeth Wheelock of New York City, Katharine Barber of Cambridge, Ruth Jennings of Worcester, Lois Hopkins of Wellesley and Adelaide Dodge of Manchester, N. H. The clean-up committee includes Misses Marjorie Snow of Quincy, Jane Finn of Boston, Anne Wyman of Winthrop, Ida Brass of Chelsea, Marion Svecenski of New York City, Ruth Chorpensing of Winona, Minn., Mary Merrick of Philadelphia, Pa. and Charlotte Gilman of Worcester.

## PROF. COTTRELL GETS CALL FROM OHIO UNIVERSITY

Educator Who Was Factor in Planning Boston's Segregated Budget to Change Positions

Prof. Edwin A. Cottrell, lecturer in government and investigator of municipal administrative departments, of Wellesley College, has been appointed professor of political science and director of the division of municipal administration and public service at the Ohio State University, Columbus, O. Professor Cottrell will assume his new position in the fall at the opening of the next college year.

He goes to the Ohio State University to take charge of the division of municipal administration and public service which is to be established in connection with a new bureau of municipal research for training graduate students and others specially fitted to be officials in the public service and in civic organizations.

Professor Cottrell, who has been at Wellesley for several years, rendered efficient service to the city of Boston in the summer of 1915 when he was made secretary of the original budget commission of which former Mayor Nathan Matthews was the chairman. The work Professor Cottrell did that summer materially lightened the labors of the commissioners in adopting the segregated form of budget of city expenditures which is in effect in Boston today.

The efficiency survey of the city of Newton and the report on social insurance for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which were other recent accomplishments of Professor Cottrell, have been noted by those interested in educational, civic and municipal affairs in the United States, as well as the success which he has had at Wellesley as lecturer in government and municipal administrative investigation. The men in charge of the administration of the Ohio State University saw an opportunity in Columbus for the establishment of this department of activity and they selected Professor Cottrell as the man best adapted to take charge of the new branch of instruction.

## ECONOMIES FOR G. A. R. MEETING

Representatives of the local organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic, in conference with Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon, agreed that \$12,000 of the municipal appropriation for the Grand Army parade next August during the national encampment in Boston be dispensed with. This can be done through the elimination of triumphal arches and other decorations which had been proposed.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

ART OF LANDSCAPE  
TITIAN TO TURNERGAINSBOROUGH'S RACIAL  
LANDSCAPES

The accompanying illustration has been drawn in a way that makes it especially suitable for reproduction. It interprets rather than copies the landscape, the aim being to indicate its design, structure and general effect.

By C. Lewis Hind

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LONDON, England.—With Gainsborough we dip deep into racial landscape. Wilson was inspired mainly by Italy, Gainsborough never left the shores of "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England!" His subjects were few—rustic scenes, kine drinking in blue pools, glades, the harvest cart, children at play. As his friend, Sir Uvedale Price, described him—so he was. The two friends used to ride together in the neighborhood of Bath. Sir Uvedale refers to the eager, irritable mind of Gainsborough, playful, but at times severe and sarcastic, and describes how, when on their rides, they drew near to cottages and village scenes with groups of children, Gainsborough's countenance "would take an expression of gentleness and complacency." Again and again in his letters he describes his longing to escape from town, and his work "in the Face way" (his own phrase), into the country where he could enjoy himself painting "landscapes" (his own spelling). He escaped often, and he sold his "landscapes" (Sir Peter Burrell gave him 350 guineas for "The Market Cart"), but they did not sell as frequently as his unrivaled portraits. There were 40 unsold landscapes in his studio when his widow came into possession of his effects, varying in price from 10 to 500 guineas.

Wilson was a greater landscape painter than Gainsborough, but it was Gainsborough who raised the pastoral into a serious and remunerative department of art. Contemporary criticism makes it clear that he was regarded as a landscape painter who practiced portraiture for a living. Think of it! The painter of "The Market Cart" and "The Harvest Wagon" being ranked above the painter of "The Morning Walk" (Squire Hallett and his wife) and "Mrs. Robinson" ("Perdita"). Gainsborough's volatile air of command impressed people, and no doubt critics and public took their cue from him.

He, like many portrait painters, regarded landscapes as a luxury, as a relief from interminable sitters, as Romney turned to "heroic art" as a relief from the "cursed business of portrait painting." Once Gainsborough said to Lord Lansdowne, who had visited him at Schomberg House: "People won't buy my landscapes, you know, I'm a landscape painter, and yet they will come to me for portraits." The people were—wise.

There are over 15 landscapes by Gainsborough in the National Gallery, London, but visitors are disappointed when they are confronted by the two big rural scenes which hang in a place of high honor, on either side of "Mist-dora Bathing Her Feet." One, "Wood Scene: Village of Cornard, Suffolk," formerly catalogued as "Gainsborough's Forest," is a dark, flinching, and all-over-the-place survey of nature, but this large canvas has great historic interest. In a letter from Gainsborough, printed in Mr. William T. Whittier's "Life," the artist says that "Cornard Wood" was begun at Sudbury "before I left school," and so is "a little in the schoolboy style" (spelling bees had not been invented in Gainsborough's time). This work, showing how early he turned to landscape, was finished in 1748, when he was 21, and the promise of it induced his father to send the clever boy to London to study. The work hanging on the other side of immodest "Mist-dora" is a large "Sunset," five feet wide, much later in date, much darkened, and not very interesting.

It has been said that Gainsborough "skipped the dark Dutchmen," and carried on the Flemish (Rubens) and the landscape drawings of Van Dyck tradition of lightness and transparency. That statement is correct, with a qualification. In his "Wood Scene, Village of Cornard," he leans rather heavily on the Dutchmen, especially Wynants, and even in the massed foliage of "The Market Cart" touched rather heavily into detail, with the brown tree lurching towards the foreground, painted late in life, we can note the influence of Holland.

For essential Gainsboroughs we must look elsewhere—to the small "Watering Place," No. 309 in the National Gallery, delicate and luminous; to "Landscape with Cows" in the Ionides collection at South Kensington; to the masterly "Landscape" in the Hugh Lane collection; and to the "Pastoral Landscape" from the Delawarr and Huth collections that made a sensation when shown and sold at Christie's in June, 1907. An interpretation in black and white gives the design, but not the charm of the color. It is the difference between a face that is always set, and one that ripples with smiles. Those who attended the auction in 1907 had no doubt about the beauty and value of the large "Pastoral Landscape. With Figures and Cattle," that hung in the center of the wall. It drew the eyes; its luminosity and Gainsboroughian air of vivacity and clarity remained in the vision of the inner memory.

It would lighten any room and evoke an emotion of gladness whenever the eyes rested upon the blue pool of water in the foreground,



Pastoral landscape by Gainsborough

breaking into greens and pinks; the golden sheep and cattle; the light, feathery trees against the blue sky, and the distant hills rising between them. Gainsborough looked at nature, as a typical English scene, when he painted this pastoral. This was a picture after Gainsborough's own heart, worthy to hang by two other of his masterpieces—the unapproachable "Perdita" and the superb "Morning Walk."

A pretty letter Gainsborough could have written to his friend Jackson, one of the hasty, vivid, impulsive letters, so like his pictures, had he been present at Christie's on the day of the sale. He would have heard the applause that rose from the crowded room when his pastoral was hoisted upon the easel; then the hush of expectation, the pause, and the first offer of 1000 guineas. The bidding is so quick and quiet that he would not have known when a buyer caught the auctioneer's eye, or quite how it happened that finally the hammer fell for 5700 guineas. Maybe he would have longed to celebrate the occasion with a wild air of triumph on his violin; and maybe he could put the right interpretation on that saying of Jackson's that has troubled the biographers, "Gainsborough's profession was painting, and music was his amusement—yet there were times when music seemed to be his employment, and painting his diversion."

If Wilson was the father of British landscape painting, Gainsborough was the uncle, and an uncle more racially English than Wilson. Great men were soon to follow—Crome, Turner and Constable—and a horde of little landscape painters, such as de Loutherbourg, R. A. (1740-1812), Alexander Nasmyth (1758-1840), J. C. Ibbotson (1759-1817), and others. They picked the crumbs from the tables of the great men, kneaded them into their own dough, and sometimes made palatable meals. Sir George Beaumont (1753-1827) was an atrocious landscape painter, but a fine connoisseur, and a generous patron. He was an amateur pupil of Wilson's, and a lifelong friend of Constable's. But he was wedded to the false classicism of his day—the dark, sprawling pictures which Hogarth loathed and inveighed against. Sir George Beaumont is famous for the famous question, "But where is the brown tree?" which he uttered when shown a lively sketch of green nature.

One of the interesting minor landscape-figure pictures of this period is "The Mall," at Windsor Castle, once ascribed to Hogarth, but more probably by Sam Wale. It is interesting to contrast this heavy treatment of the scene with Gainsborough's feathery and gracious handling of "The Mall," which has gone to America. But England, in this her budding landscape time, did not fill the whole of the landscape demesne. In Italy Antonio Canale, known as Canaletto (1697-1768), and Francesco Guardi (1712-1793) were making attractive contributions to the faded glory of Venice. Each was architectural, each found his themes mainly in Venice, Canaletto is accurate and, rather monotonous, but his formal views of Venice are redeemed by ambient air and light. Not often did he rise to the atmospheric heights of his "Island of S. Michele" at Windsor, which is a pioneer plein air picture. There is more daring and freedom in the work of his disciple Guardi; his figures are as alert and frolicsome as Tiepolo's; and sometimes, as in two of his pictures in the National Gallery, he can

be magisterial, and evoke a glorious glow of somber color. Giuseppe Zais (c1710-1784), a pupil of Zuccarelli, ends this spurt of Venice. His landscapes are pretty, but they have passed.

France was follow, with one important exception, Georges Michel (1763-1843). Viewing the past of landscape art, recalling Rembrandt, Ruisdael, and even Josse de Momper, Michel is not important as a leader, but he looms forth because France in this time had sunk into a barren and false classicism. Michel again looked at nature, at the plain of Montmartre (he also copied masters in the Louvre) and because he looked with his own eyes, and saw the freshness and wildness of nature, this disregarded and poverty-stricken Michel is today regarded as a forerunner of the French revival. His "Mill" in the Ionides collection, shows the big vision, and the handling is bold, but the stimulation of color was denied to Georges Michel.

It is enough just to mention the names of two other Frenchmen, Hubert Robert (1733-1809), known as "Robert des Ruines," on account of his fondness for crumbling antiquity, and Henri Valenciennes (1750-1819), who founded a school of "classical landscape." Useless. Its knell was sounded. It sounded. The landscape inspiration had passed to England, to a Suffolk man, who never crossed the channel, a gay, sarcastic temperamental Englishman who played the fiddle, loved a lark, and happened to be a genius; sly, too. Did he not write to the treasurer of the Royal Academy: "You know my cunning way of avoiding great subjects in painting, and of concealing my ignorance by a flash in the pan."

"You must take me altogether—liberal, thoughtful and dissipated," he said at the close of his life. We do. We take him altogether; we honor this exquisite and delicate portrait painter unexcelled as an interpreter of femininity, and sometimes, but not very often, we honor him as a great landscape painter. In portraiture Reynolds equaled him; in landscape, Turner outscored him. And when, on a certain occasion, Sir Joshua Reynolds proposed Gainsborough's health as "the best landscape painter of the day," we may surmise that the great Sir Joshua was in playful mood, and performing three actions simultaneously. He was pulling the leg of Gainsborough; he was pulling the leg of himself. Yet Sir Joshua had no illusions. He, in the manner of a great English gentleman, had essayed to paint nature, and knowing how difficult it was, he had a boundless admiration for Mr. Gainsborough's racial landscapes. But he had his own opinion as to which was the greater portrait painter.

## KITCHENER BUST

LONDON, England.—The Earl Kitchener bust, the work of Mr. Richard Belt, arrived too late from Barb-dienne in Paris to be included in the Academy sculpture exhibits on the opening day. It was, however, represented by a plastic substitute, which has since been removed to give place to the bronze, at the request of Queen Alexandra to the president of the council. The bust, which is more daring and freedom in the work of his disciple Guardi; his figures are as alert and frolicsome as Tiepolo's; and sometimes, as in two of his pictures in the National Gallery, he can

KANO-HOGAI'S ART  
SEEN IN MEMORIAL  
EXHIBIT AT TOKIO

Display Contains More Than 150  
Examples Lent by Owners  
From All Parts of Japan

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Japan.—Among numerous art exhibitions held in Tokio this season, none has left a deeper impression than the memorial exhibition of paintings by Kano-Hogai. The exhibition contained nearly 150 paintings in kakemono (hanging pictures), panels, screens and scrolls lent from all over the Empire. It embraced practically all the best works of Hogai, who has done so much to revive modern art in Japan.

Kano-Hogai was born 89 years ago in the province of Nagato, at the southwestern extremity of the main island. His father was also an artist. When Hogai was 19, he was sent to Tokio by his feudal lord to improve his art under Kano-Shosen. While there he began showing his unusual talent. His ability was soon recognized and he was commissioned to paint on the ceiling of the large hall in the Edo castle. As his art advanced, he rebelled against the then existing condition of things in art. He became dissatisfied with the "conventionalities" in the Kano style of painting as handed down to his time. The Kano "school," by the way, was established and maintained by the Kano family, which produced a surprising number of painters of genius, the founder being Kano-Masanobu, a painter of considerable talent who was born some 460 years ago, and the "school" still persists to the present day. Hogai wanted to infuse life into his paintings. He looked for originality in art. He rose above his particular "school" and sought to elevate his art. Naturally, Hogai was severely criticized and often laughed at, but he was a man of his conviction, and this made him a great artist of modern Japan.

However, at the time of the Restoration, some 50 years ago, he abandoned paint and brush and connected himself with the affairs of the State. Fortunately, however, he returned to his art after a period of about 10 years, the taste of the nation for painting had changed, as everything in Japan changed very rapidly at that time. People turned to nanga, the southern school of painting, and ignored the art of the Kano "school." They only sneered at Hogai's picture, when he exhibited one at the first exhibition, held in 1882. But when he showed two pictures at the second exhibition, held two years later, a most interesting incident happened.

Hogai exhibited two paintings at the second national exhibition held in 1884 in Tokio: one was a landscape, and the other was a horse under a cherry tree. These paintings attracted the attention of Professor Fenellosa, who recognized something of the impulse of the old Japanese art in Hogai's work, and whose enthusiasm was stirred for the Japanese art from that time. Our art world owes much to this American art critic, who not only did so much in making the ideals of our art known to the western world, but opened the eyes of our

people to the beauty and possibilities of our own art. He encouraged and helped Hogai in many ways. The Boston Art Museum owes him much also for its wonderful collection of Japanese art—wonderful not only in its unrivaled extensiveness, but in its quality.

Hogai's valuable services in the establishment of the Tokio School of Fine Arts, the highest institution of the kind in Japan, can never be forgotten. His picture of a gigantic eagle in flight, painted for Prince Ito, who was the Premier at the time when the Government made appropriation for the establishment of the art school—which was shown at the recent exhibition—seems to be imbued with the vision of the artist, enthused with a high ambition to let Japan soar with art above the nations of the earth.

A careful survey of the paintings at the recent exhibition shows that he excelled in all subjects: in landscape, figures, flowers and birds, Buddhist and historical subjects as well. His style was full of vigor and virility. Each painting showed his marvelous dexterity with the brush in depicting texture and action. Like other followers of the Kano "school," he laid great importance on lines and brush strokes rather than on colors, though there were some paintings which showed his unusual talent as colorist.

Among landscapes on exhibition mention may be made of a scene on a moonlight night, owned by Mr. Tokunaga of Yamaguchi Prefecture. In it he succeeded in expressing the serenity of the night. A Chinese landscape owned by Viscount Suyematsu is another excellent example. His rocks are hard and solid, his buildings and towers are firm without any strain in perspective. His keen sense of the proportion of things enabled him to present stupendousness of cliffs in the landscape in possession of Mr. Hayashi of Tokio, and immensity of mountains in the snow landscape owned by Baron Furukawa of Tokio, and bigness of nature in "Farmers" (a screen), owned by Mr. Kajiya of Yamaguchi Prefecture, and the vastness of expanse in the "Osaka Castle," lent by Mr. Nagashima of Hokkaido.

Hogai's landscapes are mostly dramatic in treatment and in composition. However, he was not unequal in romantic treatment of nature in soft gradation of colors as shown in his "Four Seasons" on a pair of folding screens, owned by Mr. Iida of Tokio. In this picture Hogai presented a landscape in four seasons, one gradually blending into the other, the changes being as soft and yet as convincing as they actually are. He had a keen power of perceiving rhythm in lines in nature. The mood of the figures he painted in landscapes was always in harmony with that of the nature.

No modern artists in Japan could rise above Hogai in religious pictures. His "Fudo Myoo" ("The Immovable God"), in possession of the Tokio School of Fine Arts, seems to personify all the attributes of that god. His "Shotoku-Taiishi," the Constantine of Japanese Buddhism, "Kwanon," goddess of mercy, "Daruma," the founder of the Zen sect of Buddhism, and "Yakushi Nyorai," a healing deity, were all worthy of high places in religious paintings. "No," a Deva King catching devils, the original of which is now in Boston—and only a reproduction was shown at the exhibition—which took Hogai three years to complete, shows his power of imagination,

his resourcefulness and his wonderful ability in execution.

But his greatest masterpiece undoubtedly is "Jibo Kwanon," owned by the Tokio School of Fine Arts. It was the last piece of work he did. This alone is worthy to immortalize the name of Hogai as a great artist. It represents Kwanon, standing among the clouds in ethereal robes of rainbow colors. She holds an inverted vase over a bubble containing a child with open mouth. She is tenderly feeding humanity with her mercies. The rugged peaks of mountains shown at the lower end of the panel help to emphasize the greatness of the universe. The picture sits in us, regardless of our religion, a spirit of reverence.

Hogai was extremely observant. Whenever he happened to see an interesting object, be it a flight of geese or a twittering bird hopping among the foliage, he used to stop and watch, often drawing it on the ground with the end of his cane. He had a wonderful power of memory. The recent exhibition contained a small drawing of a tiger in a bamboo thicket. It is a picture that Hogai drew for a friend one day entirely from memory, trying to show a painting of a tiger by Season which was shown to him on the previous day. The drawing which was done from memory can now be placed side by side with the original, which, by the way, is now in possession of the art school, and their likeness is wonderful.

EIGHTH ANNUAL  
CONVENTION OF  
ARTS FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Arts, held in this city May 16, 17 and 18, proved another successful reunion. The general subject, "Art and Civilization," attracted many thoughtful educators and statesmen.

The secretary's review of the year's work was encouraging, indicating the success of the federation's many activities. Perhaps the most gratifying was the report of its traveling exhibitions. These collections of original paintings and etchings are selected from the current exhibitions of New York, Boston and other eastern cities, and sent to any society applying for them.

Already they have visited the most remote sections of the United States, where they have been viewed by hundreds of thousands of people, many of whom have had no other opportunity of seeing original works of art. The enthusiasm awakened has proved of such lasting benefit that in many places permanent collections have been started.

Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was to have addressed the convention on "Museum Standards and Responsibilities," but was unable to be present. Another Bostonian, however, H. Percy Macomber, gave an interesting paper on "The Future of Handicrafts."

The socializing of art—bringing it back to the people—its educational power and ethical influence, was the chief subject of discussion at every session. Mrs. George W. Stevens, assistant director of the Toledo Museum, told how they were making their art galleries a true community center, interesting not only adults but children in beauty—the beauty of nature through the cultivating of gardens, the making of bird houses and taming of wild birds, the beauty of music through concerts, the beauty of pictures by giving them a feeling of proprietorship in their collections, prizes as to the most appreciative description of them, guards of honor for their protection and a system of decency among the children themselves.

That good citizenship is largely dependent on this cultivation of the love of beauty was further dwelt on by I. B. Stoughton, Holborn, art lecturer of Oxford University, in a notable address on "Art and Citizenship."

The convention closed with a dinner Friday evening. Robert W. DeForest, president of the federation, was toastmaster. Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of the Century Magazine, read two original poems. Edward A. Robinson, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, closed the evening with a stirring appeal to all present to carry aloft "the torch of art."

The value of this annual convention can hardly be overestimated; the bringing together of our museum directors, of our educators from every part of the country, to discuss problems of furthering activities in community music, community theaters, community museums.

The print division of the Library of Congress is now showing several hundred prints recently acquired through the Gardner Greene Hubbard Purchase Fund.

The special exhibition room in the Corcoran Gallery is showing 34 canvases by Albert Ghon. The painter took his first art lessons in the Corcoran Gallery School. He has worked in France, the past 25 years. His French canvases picture the quiet rural districts in many quaint aspects, the activities of the peasants and many picturesque old chapels.

## MR. WALDEN AT HONOLULU

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Lionel Walden, a painter of seascapes, recently opened an exhibit in Honolulu, displaying for the first time a collection limited to his own work. The coastline of the island of Oahu has furnished him a number of subjects and the lucidity of the shoaling green-blue water is a triumph for his technique. Several of the pictures have for their subject no more than a sweep of water and the crest of a breaking wave.

NEW MEMBERS OF  
ROYAL ACADEMY

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
art correspondent

LONDON, England.—One morning recently, the chief London newspapers contained the following announcement in leaded type: "At a General Assembly of Academicians and Associates held yesterday, Sir Ernest George, A. R. A., architect, was elected a Royal Academician, and Mr. S. Melton Fisher, painter, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy."

That is well. The ranks of the Royal Academy must be filled, and this competent architect, and competent painter quite deserve official recognition. Each is rigid in the formula of his art, each has done his best work, and the honor that they have received is an acknowledgment of past services to art.

The ideal Royal Academy should surely encourage artists when they are young, with a future before them. Anybody can set the seal on past merit, but what the art world needs is a body who can discern merit, and encourage the artist to persevere in the search for beauty, and the highest form of self-expression, not for rewards, not for popularity. Some idea of the kind may have been in the minds of the organizers of the Royal Academy, when the institution was founded in 1768, and was designed to include a band of Associates, a kind of probationary class who might one day become full-fledged Royal Academicians. But Associateship has always been conferred for performance, never for promise. Had this been so, Augustus John and Jacob Epstein would have been elected two years ago. And the Royal Academy would now have their eyes upon Mark Gertler, and Jacob Kramer, young men of original talent, who are the two chief props of the London group, the most advanced of all the British art societies, which has just opened a new exhibition in a new locality, the Mansard Gallery in the Tottenham Court Road.

The note of this group of painters is a British, that is, rather a solid and sensible combination of cubism and futurism, and looking at this collection of odd pictures one asks oneself if there is any advantage in employing the formula of cubist geometry which is the sign mark of rebel art, rather than the formula of realistic representation, which is the sign mark of academic art. Each tends to become a convention; each opens the gate to imitative mediocrities. Mark Gertler and Jacob Kramer break through the bars of the convention of their school and show us a new vision of the wonder and perplexity of the world. It is artists like these who should be encouraged by election to Associateship.

There are also artists in the academic world who should be encouraged. Why has not Mrs. Laura Knight been elected an Associate? It is no excuse to say that there are no women members, for there have been some in the past. Even if this were not so the times are ripe for the election of women members. It is no exaggeration to say that for the past 10 years Mrs. Laura Knight has shown an advance, an improvement in vision and technique which few, if any men artists have equaled. Residing in the Newlyn colony to realize that what the world needs today is not the gray light of acquiescence, but the sunshine of hope. Her pictures cheer, because they are wrought in a high key of color, vivid and harmonious. She paints joy. Her winter frolic picture at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors is like a new flag flying over a drab town. Most of the water colors here shown, competent and careful, excite only a languid interest; her winter frolic scene makes one glad to be alive. What more can art do? To seize the topmost moment of the day, to record it with skill and gaiety, to do it from love, not from ambition, is to fulfill the highest aspirations of art. This picture is well done, too. Full use has been made of the white paper which has been left intact, untouched, splashes of paint here and there, forcing the white surface to fulfill its purpose in the scheme of the picture. Yes, Mrs. Knight should certainly be elected an Associate of the Royal Academy while her talent is still fresh and aspiring. There are others, too, who deserve the honor. Indeed, one of the best winter evening games in a country house where culture is considered more than sport is to compose lists of the perfect 1917 Academy of Letters, and the perfect 1917 Academy of Arts. Similar lists, it is said, are sometimes secretly prepared in America.

ART INTEREST IN OHIO CITY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The famous Turner canvas, "Rockets and Blue Lights," lent by Charles M. Schwab, is the center of the current exhibition of the Mahoning Institute of Art here. Canvases by George Inness, William Smellie Watson, William Merritt Chase, Alexander T. Van Laer, Charles W. Hawthorne, George Bogert and others, are also shown. Requests to the cause of art and allied education have recently been made here. By the will of Henry K. Wick his stone mansion of 65 rooms in the suburbs with at least 200 acres of the surrounding land have been left to art and education. The value of the bequest is estimated at \$1,000,000.

## FINE ARTS

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FRENCH PRESS  
OPINIONS ON THE  
GREEK SITUATIONEntente Allies Are Urged to  
Take Immediate Action in  
Support of M. Venizelos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The enforced silence of the French press under the Briand régime, in all matters relating to the Greek situation, has given place to an expression of opinion which, from such different organs of opinion as *Le Figaro*, *L'Homme Enchaîné*, and the *Journal des Débats*, is unanimous in its condemnation of the policy of "laissez faire" and urges immediate action on the part of France and the Allies in support of M. Venizelos. Proofs of bad faith on the part of Constantine have of late been so numerous that the *Figaro*, which was and is still a warm supporter of M. Briand, does not hesitate to publish a correspondence from Rome which comments on the "excess of cynicism" shown by the Greek Government. The writer states that "the Venizelist forces, which have been greatly strengthened and organized, are ready now to accomplish any task which events may impose upon them" and calls for a new program of action in the Allies' dealing with Greece. The *Journal des Débats* publishes a strong article by M. Gauvain which is thoroughly endorsed by M. Clemenceau. He declares that "France has nothing and will have nothing more in common with the Athens Government. It will remain what it is, a barely masked ally of Germany, until the time comes for it to disappear. M. Lambros will soon enjoy, we hope, the leisure which will permit him to set himself with fresh ardor to the study of those Byzantine methods which he has been so successful in assimilating. His successor, however, will not be another nonentity, but a representative of a freed Greece. For the moment, the part which the protecting powers are called upon to play is a double one. It consists in taking action and in letting things take their course. To fulfill the first part of the program, it is necessary to maintain the blockade, insure wherever possible the execution of the measures which have been accepted by the Lambros Cabinet, and take effective steps to prevent our military operations in Macedonia from being compromised by the hostility of Constantinople."

M. Gauvain goes on to speak of the failure of the blockade, owing to the shortage of provisions made by the royal headquarters staff to keep the army fed as well as its civilian supporters, of the farcical nature of the disarmament shown in that dispatch to the Times, which describes the 45 days' leave given to the troops sent to the Peloponnese. Such a subterfuge must be regarded, says the writer, as a flagrant violation of the official engagements entered upon by the Athens Government. It restores to us our full liberty of action and the first use to which we should put it is to purge the neutral zone of comitadjis, and other disguised soldiers, who are only awaiting the orders of General Doumianis to wage a guerrilla warfare on our expeditionary corps. Furthermore, a neutral zone must no longer be closed to the Venizelists. Since Constantinople has turned it into an eventual theater of operations against us, it is just that we should open it to our friends and should make use of it for ourselves if we think fit.

The second part of the program is not complicated, continues M. Gauvain. It consists in giving freedom of action to the National Government in Salonika. The monstrous engagement, against which we have not ceased to protest, by which the protecting powers of Greece were bound to protect the autocratic Constantinianism, is null and void. France had no right to enter into it; no one had the power secretly to make a promise in its name which was in opposition to the stipulations of a public treaty. She must now give back to M. Venizelos, Kountouriotis and Dangellis their full liberty of movement. It is also most that everything shall be put at their disposal which is of a nature to be useful to the expeditionary corps. It was mentioned recently that a Greek police officer of Hierissos in Chalcidonia, had intercepted a letter warning the commander in charge of the English fleet of the presence in Greek waters of a German submarine taking in provisions at Mount Athos. The country must be cleared of Constantinianism. In Attica, the Royalist papers invite the "patriots" to mark with a sign all those persons who buy revolutionary papers in the street, so that they may be recognized when the time comes. This, comments M. Gauvain in conclusion, is a provocation to a fresh massacre. The Hesperian adds: "This is an indispensable measure, for we believe that the day and the hour of general liquidation of all the outstanding differences between ourselves and these people is no longer far distant." We are of the same opinion as the Hesperian. But the liquidation will not take place in the way he thinks.

ART DIRECTOR AND  
Y. M. C. A. IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Mr. Morley Fletcher, director of the Edinburgh College of Art, has been describing his experiences during a special lecture tour which he undertook in the war zone recently, and gave an interesting account of the work of the Y. M. C. A., who cooperated with the universities in sending out experts on various subjects to talk to the men, as a change from the constant entertainment.

seaplane came out to meet them, he said, the British army was found in possession, and on all sides the buzz of both languages was heard. There in the street, Mr. Fletcher came across several of his own art students, as naturally as if he had met them in the corridor of the art college. From thence he went by a very slow train to a little old fishing village, where he saw the gradually sloping hinterland, stretches of sand, and groups of fir trees had, before the war, formed the subject of many a picture. There were no soldiers actually in the town, but outside there was a tremendous camp with all its various appointments, from which different regiments sent men up to the line. The whole district was dotted with brown tents, marquees, Y. M. C. A. huts, whose badge everywhere accorded a sense of confidence and freedom. There were also rows after rows of various buildings representing an enormous amount of labor, and wagons covered with steel netting to keep off pieces of shrapnel.

At this place Mr. Morley Fletcher continued, there were about 20 huts under the direction of the Y. M. C. A., each hut having a low roof; whilst inside there was a counter at one end, and behind the counter a cookhouse. Here the men were free to buy little things, or to read and write during the day, but after six o'clock the place was often one solid mass of men and sometimes it meant waiting three-quarters of an hour in a long queue before the little ticket office, for tickets for sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs, cake, chocolate, and so forth. It was not, Mr. Fletcher explained, that the army was fed badly, the food was excellent and there was plenty of it, but there was lack of variety, in the circumstances it could not be otherwise, and the soldiers bought odds and ends to satisfy their desire for a little change.

The hut was usually manned by six men under a hut leader, usually a very fine type of man, very often a layman, and frequently several ladies also worked in the huts. The life was very severe and a very heroic one, as it meant working from 10 to 9 with very little help, and incessantly cutting up bread and butter, whole clothes baskets full and whole cases of cake. In one place, Mr. Morley Fletcher said, as much as 2000 francs had been taken in one night.

## ITALIAN AMBASSADOR AT TOKIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—It is stated that the Marchese Cusani Gonalieri will be the new Italian Ambassador at Tokio. He has already had a distinguished diplomatic career, having been counselor to the Italian Embassy in Vienna. Consul-General at Budapest, and Minister at Cettigne and Berne. He was later appointed as Italian Ambassador to the United States and remained at Washington in that capacity for three years. The news of the appointment of the Marchese to be Ambassador at Japan has been very favorably received in political and diplomatic circles in Rome.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Professor William George Stewart Adams, who has been appointed a member of the Reconstruction Committee established by the British Government to advise on important national problems which will arise in connection with the restoration of peace, is a recognized authority on political history. Educated at the University of Glasgow, and Balliol College, Oxford, he was elected a Fellow of All Souls, and has been Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions in Oxford since 1912.

Sherman Everett Burroughs, who has been elected Congressman from the First District of New Hampshire, is a lawyer who was educated at Dartmouth College and the law school of Columbia University, New York City. His professional career has been developed mainly in the city of Manchester. Not long after he began to seek clients he also became interested in politics, and won a seat in the State Legislature. At the same time he indicated more than ordinary interest in problems of administration of the State's penal and charitable institutions, and ultimately was named to serve on the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Mr. Burroughs in his campaign for Congress identified himself unreservedly with the policy of State prohibition and fought his way to victory on that issue, backed by the rural and church vote, and opposed by the brewing and saloon interests of the State which are exceptionally strong in his district. He is a Republican of the more progressive type.

Newton H. Carpenter, to whom now come the duties and honors of the presidency of the National Association of Art Museum Directors, has been secretary of the Art Institute of Chicago since 1881. No one in Chicago has had a longer official career in connection with art and its popularization than Mr. Carpenter. As far back as 1876 he was connected with the Academy of Design and later with the Academy of Fine Arts. When the institute was formed he was put in charge, and he has there remained guiding it in its fine growth as an educational agency in the field of aesthetics. Mr. Carpenter is a native of Ohio, who had an eclectic and by no means formal education for the work that later in life he has done effectively. One year he spent at the Military Academy at West Point at a time when he thought he wanted to be a soldier.

Felix Frankfurter, who has volunteered to aid Secretary Baker of the War Department as a specialist in adjusting labor disputes that may arise during the war, is a member of the faculty of the Harvard Law School. He graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1907, then entered the Harvard Law School where his record of scholarship was such that he was at once taken into the office of the District Federal Attorney in

New York City, at that time in charge of H. A. Wise. Important duties in connection with prosecution of "trusts" were entrusted to the youthful assistant, and in the exposure and conviction of the "Sugar Trust" he played a memorable part. With the call of H. L. Stimson to Washington to be Secretary of War he took Mr. Frankfurter with him to serve in the legal department, especially in advising as to the new field of administrative law made necessary by the Nation's holdings in Porto Rico and the Philippines. It was while in this position that Professor Frankfurter became an authority in a field of law which justified his prompt call to the faculty of the Harvard Law School. In the years that have intervened since he began to teach at Cambridge he has become prominently identified with all efforts to promote social legislation and to interpret law from the social standpoint. Conspicuous instances of this are his recent arguments before the Supreme Court along lines previously marked out by Mr. Brandeis when he was a pleader at the same bar. Professor Frankfurter is a member of the staff without the editorial office that has steadily written for the New Republic and helped give it its prestige. Few men of his age among American Jews have risen faster or shown as fine a public spirit.

Donald Baxter MacMillan, whose presence with his Crockerland exploring party at Etah, Greenland, has been made known to the world, and especially to his patrons, the American Museum of Natural History, calls Provincetown, Mass., his native town. There, in the heart of the aforesaid New England whaling industry, he grew up to love the sea and with a desire to explore. Graduating at Bowdoin College and taking post-graduate work at Harvard, he then settled down to the calling of a teacher and followed it for several years, all the time his interest in Polar geography and exploration growing. In 1908 he had his first chance to go North with Peary. Two years later he was with the Cabot party that set out to explore Labrador as it never had been before. He gave especial attention to the natives and their characteristics ethnologically considered. In 1913, with the backing of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, he set out to see whether there really existed such a body of land as Peary said that he saw on one of his Polar trips, its approximate but not exact position being known. The museum officials only recently announced that they would send a third expedition forth, this time headed by Captain Bartlett, to discover the MacMillan party.

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## BY OTHER EDITORS

## The Crop Outlook

INDIANAPOLIS, NEWS.—Texas is not regarded as an important wheat producing State, but it occupies a position that causes its wheat harvest to be watched with interest, because it is there that the first wheat is harvested. This year Texas reports an increase of about 10 per cent. This is due not to better crops but to larger acreage. In the larger wheat growing States to the North and in Canada, the acreage is to a large extent fixed, for the farmers are wheat raisers and utilize all the land they can for this purpose every year. The national weather and crop bulletin issued weekly by the Department of Agriculture, reports that grain conditions on the whole are favorable. Wheat is now heading as far north as southern Kansas and Missouri, and while the straw is short, the heads are reported to be well filled. Spring wheat has been benefited by the rains and is reported to be germinating satisfactorily. The failure of winter oats in the Southeastern States is offset by the satisfactory growth of spring oats in Northern States. Rye and barley are holding their own, and although corn is said to be germinating slowly in many parts, the large acreage, due in part to planting abandoned winter wheat fields to corn, brings the crop outlook to normal. Truck crops have grown well in the last two weeks, and June's warm days are expected to make up for the late spring. The potato crop is reported promising in nearly all districts. Taken as a whole, the outlook is comforting to those who have feared a national crop shortage owing to the inclement spring weather which has prevailed throughout the upper Mississippi Valley. The Government's reports do not indicate any grounds for fearing crops much below the average, although of course the wheat crop will not be nearly so large as the 1915 crop. And since the Government can now tell something of the size of the crop, it can go ahead with the preparatory work of seeing that it is fairly distributed.

Plebiscites in Canada  
DETROIT FREE PRESS.—An interesting situation may arise over the

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Canadian Government's declaration for a policy of conscription. Pronounced opposition to the plan has developed, especially in Quebec, where enlistments have been relatively light, and an agitation is being made for a plebiscite to test public opinion before the extreme step of drafting is ordered. Curiosity is expressed as to the attitude Sir Wilfrid Laurier will adopt toward this proposal of a plebiscite. Recollection of an incident in Canadian history gives some light on the reasons for that curiosity. When Laurier was first elected Premier of Canada one of his campaign promises was that he would take measures to learn the popular sentiment as to prohibition, and he fulfilled the promise by holding a plebiscite on the subject. The vote showed a majority for prohibition, but it was very narrow and there was a large adverse vote cast in Quebec. Thereupon Laurier declared that the voting was not to be construed as a mandate for abolishing the liquor traffic, as Quebec's refusal to agree to the proposal made it improper for the rest of the country to force a policy on an unwilling Province. A plebiscite taken now on conscription would probably yield results similar to those of the one on prohibition, Quebec opposing the plan and the rest of the Dominion favoring it. To be consistent Sir Wilfrid should then contest extension to the French Province of the system it repudiated. But he has not manifested any personal opposition to the idea of drafting; on the contrary, what he has said lately rather leans toward it as being fair and equitable to all. Would consistency or broad patriotism control his decision?

## CONSUL IS ORDERED HOME

CURLING, N. F.—Ozro Gould, American consular agent here, has been instructed to close his office and return to Washington immediately.

## FRENCH SHIPMASTER REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Raymond Amour master of the French steamship *Lutèce* of Rouen, in recognition of his services to a part of a shipwrecked British crew whom he rescued on March 9.

HISTORIC FRIEZE  
IN THE CAPITAL  
MAY BE RESTOREDPatriotism, Invention and Prog-  
ress to Be Depicted—Art-  
ist of Note to Be Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A joint resolution has been introduced in the House which would authorize the restoration and completion of the historic frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol. The resolution provides that the joint committee on the library be authorized to provide for the restoration and completion of the frieze by having painted there by the ancient method of "buono fresco," to conform with that already painted, a suitable design by an artist of national reputation who shall prove his ability to do satisfactorily this style of painting. "Buono fresco" is an Italian term meaning true fresco, or the painting of a design or designs on freshly plastered surfaces.

The resolution provides that the artist shall depict in his painting inventions of the past 60 years, the patriotic spirit of the American people, and the Panama Canal. The joint committee on the library is authorized to contract for painting the design selected to complete the frieze.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## SHARP DECLINE IN SECURITIES

Bears Make a Vigorous and Successful Drive at Stocks Which Drop Precipitately—Some Good Recoveries Follow

Growing strength was shown by New York stock market prices in the early dealings today. The opening was somewhat heavy and irregular, but the list soon took a turn upward, and general substantial advances resulted. American Smelting rose more than two points. American Sugar, United Pacific and United States Steel common sold ex-dividend. Steel and Sugar were relatively strong, notwithstanding the reduction of the dividend payments. Mexican Petroleum, Anaconda and Bethlehem Steel "B" were other leaders.

Steel common was strong in Boston in the first few minutes today, and United States Smelting gained 1 1/2 points.

The New York list reacted later in the first half hour.

Elevated lost a point or so locally. The bears, encouraged by an apparent lack of support on the bull side, made a vigorous drive at prices after the first half hour. U. S. Steel led the downward movement. It opened ex-dividend of \$4.25 at 130, compared with Thursday's closing price of 134. It improved to 131 1/2, and when the slump was most severe it declined to 126 1/2. It rallied more than two points before midday. Other issues followed the same course. Prices widely fluctuated. At midday the trend was toward still further recovery. The Industrials were most active and shared the greatest losses before the rally started. General Motors, after opening off 1 1/2 at 105 1/2, improved to 106 and then declined to 103 1/2. Around midday it was selling at 105 1/2. Marine preferred opened off 1/4 at 84, advanced to 85 1/2, and dropped to 81 1/2. The common lost about 2 points.

Boston Elevated opened unchanged in Boston at 65 and declined 2 points. Gulf common opened off 1/2 at 107 1/2, advanced to 108 and declined to 104 1/2, recovering nearly 2 points before midday. United Fruit opened unchanged at 129 and declined a point. U. S. Smelting opened up 1/2 at 61, improved to 62 and declined more than a point.

There were further recoveries in the early afternoon, and then business became quiet. The general tone was about steady at the beginning of the last hour.

## STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSES JUNE 5

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The stock exchange here will be closed Tuesday next, on account of selective draft registration day. It was announced Thursday by the board of governors. The New York cotton exchange also voted to close, as did the produce exchange.

Governing committee of the Boston Stock Exchange has voted to close the exchange on June 5, registration day. The governing committee of the Boston Curb Exchange has voted to close the exchange on registration day.

## BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

|                         | Thurs. Tues. ago | Mon. ago | Year  |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------|-------|
| Highest grade railroads | 89.37            | 90.15    | 91.34 |
| Second grade railroads  | 85.60            | 87.14    | 88.43 |
| Public utility bonds    | 91.05            | 91.74    | 92.42 |
| Industrial bonds        | 93.51            | 94.45    | 95.30 |
| Combined average        | 90.39            | 91.46    | 92.90 |

## SNOW CROP ESTIMATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wheat is barely steady. Snow estimates spring wheat prospect at 265,000,000 bushels, compared with 153,000,000 last season. Winter wheat at 386,000,000, compared with 454,000,000 last season. Corn is irregular. Snow estimates acreage more than 10 per cent increase. Oats were sold on submarine reports. Snow estimates crop at 1,384,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,252,000,000 last year.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau.

BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Unsettled, probably local showers tonight and Saturday; fresh south to southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Overcast with weather with probably showers tonight and Saturday.  
For Northern New England: Showers tonight; warmer in Maine; Saturday overcast.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

5 a. m. 59.10 a. m. 65  
12 noon 66  
8 p. m. 66

## IN OTHER CITIES

|               | 8 a. m. |
|---------------|---------|
| Athens        | 60      |
| Baltimore     | 60      |
| Buffalo       | 58      |
| Chicago       | 58      |
| Cincinnati    | 56      |
| Cleveland     | 56      |
| Dallas        | 54      |
| Denver        | 54      |
| Des Moines    | 54      |
| Indianapolis  | 54      |
| Jacksonville  | 54      |
| Kansas City   | 54      |
| Nashville     | 54      |
| San Francisco | 54      |
| St. Louis     | 54      |
| St. Paul      | 54      |
| Washington    | 54      |

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise moon 4:10 High water 7:14 7:49 a. m. 8:10 p. m.  
Length of day 15:04 Moon sets 1:19 a. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:44 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

|                  | Open    | High    | Low     | Last Sale |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Adams Ex.        | 110     | 110     | 110     | 110       |
| Alaska Gold      | 5 1/4   | 5 1/4   | 5 1/4   | 5 1/4     |
| Allis-Chalm.     | 31      | 31 1/4  | 30 3/4  | 30 3/4    |
| Allis-Chalm.     | 86      | 86      | 86      | 86        |
| Am Ag Chem.      | 93 1/4  | 93 1/4  | 93 1/4  | 93 1/4    |
| Am B Sugar       | 94 1/4  | 94 1/4  | 94 1/4  | 94 1/4    |
| ABS&F pf.        | 185     | 185     | 185     | 185       |
| Am Can.          | 51 1/4  | 51 1/4  | 50      | 51        |
| Am Car Fy.       | 74 1/4  | 77      | 74 1/4  | 77        |
| Am Cot Oil.      | 43      | 43      | 42      | 42        |
| Am H & L pf.     | 14 1/4  | 14 1/4  | 14      | 14 1/4    |
| Am H & L pf.     | 62      | 63 1/4  | 62      | 63        |
| Am Linseed.      | 25      | 25 1/4  | 24 1/2  | 25        |
| Am Lins&pf.      | 60 1/4  | 62 1/4  | 60 1/4  | 62 1/4    |
| Am Loco.         | 74 1/4  | 74 1/4  | 72 1/4  | 74 1/4    |
| Am Smelt'g.      | 105 1/4 | 111     | 105 1/4 | 110 1/4   |
| Am Smelt pf.     | 112 1/4 | 113     | 112 1/4 | 118       |
| Am SSecAp.       | 90 1/4  | 90 1/4  | 89 1/4  | 90 1/4    |
| Am Steel Fy.     | 71      | 73 1/4  | 71      | 73        |
| *Am Sugar.       | 117     | 119 1/4 | 116 1/4 | 119       |
| *Am Sugar pf.    | 119     | 119     | 119     | 119       |
| Am Tel. & Tel.   | 122 1/4 | 123 1/4 | 123 1/4 | 123 1/4   |
| Am Woolen.       | 54 1/4  | 54 1/4  | 53 1/4  | 54 1/4    |
| Am Wool pf.      | 97 1/4  | 97 1/4  | 97 1/4  | 97 1/4    |
| Am Writ pf.      | 48      | 48      | 47 1/4  | 47 1/4    |
| Am Zinc.         | 33 1/4  | 33 1/4  | 33 1/4  | 33 1/4    |
| Am Zinc pf.      | 63 1/4  | 63 1/4  | 63 1/4  | 63 1/4    |
| Anaconda.        | 84 1/4  | 85 1/4  | 82 1/4  | 85        |
| Atchafalaya.     | 102     | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4   |
| Atchafalaya.     | 108     | 108     | 105 1/4 | 108       |
| Bald Loco.       | 64 1/4  | 64 1/4  | 61 1/4  | 64        |
| Balt & Ohio.     | 72 1/4  | 72 1/4  | 71 1/4  | 72 1/4    |
| B & O pf.        | 69 1/4  | 69 1/4  | 69 1/4  | 69 1/4    |
| Barrett Co.      | 119     | 119     | 116 1/4 | 118 1/4   |
| Barrett pf.      | 115     | 115     | 115     | 115       |
| Beth Steel D.    | 133 1/4 | 135     | 130 1/4 | 134 1/4   |
| BFGoodrich.      | 52      | 53 1/4  | 51 1/4  | 52 1/4    |
| BFGoodrich pf.   | 107 1/4 | 107 1/4 | 107 1/4 | 107 1/4   |
| Brook R T.       | 62 1/4  | 65      | 61 1/4  | 65        |
| Burns Bros.      | 102     | 102     | 102 1/4 | 102 1/4   |
| Butte & Sup.     | 44      | 44 1/4  | 43 1/4  | 44 1/4    |
| Butterick.       | 15 1/4  | 15 1/4  | 15 1/4  | 15 1/4    |
| Cal Pack Corp.   | 37 1/4  | 37 1/4  | 37 1/4  | 37 1/4    |
| Cal Petrol.      | 22 1/4  | 22 1/4  | 21 1/4  | 21 1/4    |
| *Calt & Arizona. | 82      | 82      | 80 1/4  | 80 1/4    |
| Can Pacific.     | 59 1/4  | 59 1/4  | 59 1/4  | 59 1/4    |
| Ct Leather.      | 94 1/4  | 95      | 92 1/4  | 94 1/4    |
| Ches & Ohio.     | 61      | 61      | 60 1/4  | 60 1/4    |
| CM&STP pf.       | 73 1/4  | 76      | 74 1/4  | 76        |
| CM&STP pf.       | 113 1/4 | 113 1/4 | 113 1/4 | 113 1/4   |
| Chl Rfct's.      | 24 1/4  | 24 1/4  | 23 1/4  | 24 1/4    |
| Chl Rfct's.      | 67 1/4  | 67 1/4  | 67 1/4  | 67 1/4    |
| Chl Rfct's.      | 77 1/4  | 77 1/4  | 77 1/4  | 77 1/4    |
| Chl Rfct's.      | 11 1/4  | 11 1/4  | 11 1/4  | 11 1/4    |
| C&G West pf.     | 34      | 34      | 34      | 34        |
| Chl & N W.       | 110 1/4 | 111 1/4 | 110 1/4 | 111 1/4   |
| Chl Cop.         | 23 1/4  | 23 1/4  | 22 1/4  | 23 1/4    |
| Chlno Cop.       | 59 1/4  | 59 1/4  | 58      | 59 1/4    |
| Col Fuel.        | 53 1/4  | 54 1/4  | 53      | 54 1/4    |
| Col Gas & El.    | 41 1/4  | 41 1/4  | 41 1/4  | 41 1/4    |
| Con Can.         | 94      | 95      | 94      | 94 1/4    |
| Con Gas.         | 108 1/4 | 108 1/4 | 108 1/4 | 108 1/4   |
| Corn Prod.       | 32 1/4  | 32 1/4  | 30      | 32        |
| Corn Prod pf.    | 103 1/4 | 103 1/4 | 103 1/4 | 103 1/4   |
| Cru Steel.       | 80 1/4  | 82      | 78 1/4  | 81 1/4    |
| Cyban C Sug.     | 45      | 45 1/4  | 43 1/4  | 45 1/4    |
| Cyban C Sug pf.  | 91 1/4  | 91 1/4  | 91 1/4  | 91 1/4    |
| Deere pf.        | 97 1/4  | 97 1/4  | 97 1/4  | 97 1/4    |
| Del & Huds.      | 109 1/4 | 111     | 109 1/4 | 110 1/4   |
| Del & Lac.       | 20 1/4  | 20 1/4  | 20 1/4  | 20 1/4    |
| Elkhorn.         | 34 1/4  | 35 1/4  | 34      | 35 1/4    |
| Elk.             | 25 1/4  | 26      | 25 1/4  | 25 1/4    |
| Elrie pf.        | 38      | 38 1/4  | 38      | 38 1/4    |
| Elrie 2d pf.     | 29      | 29      | 29      | 29        |
| FM&S pf.         | 23      | 23 1/4  | 23      | 23 1/4    |
| FM&S pf.         | 48 1/4  | 48 1/4  | 48 1/4  | 48 1/4    |
| Gac Wil & Wic.   | 32      | 32      | 32      | 32        |
| Gen Electric.    | 164 1/4 | 164 1/4 | 164 1/4 | 164 1/4   |
| Gen Motors N.    | 105 1/4 | 106 1/4 | 103 1/4 | 106       |
| Granby Mjn.      | 86      | 86      | 85      | 85        |
| Gr Nor Ore.      | 53 1/4  | 55      | 53 1/4  | 54 1/4    |
| Gr Nor pf.       | 107 1/4 | 107 1/4 | 107 1/4 | 107 1/4   |
| Green Can.       | 47 1/4  | 47 1/4  | 47 1/4  | 47 1/4    |
| Guil States.     | 126     | 127 1/4 | 124 1/4 | 127 1/4   |
| Harv Corp pf.    | 103     | 103     | 103     | 103       |
| Harv of N.J.     | 117 1/4 | 117 1/4 | 117 1/4 | 117 1/4   |
| Inspiration.     | 62 1/4  | 63 1/4  | 62 1/4  | 63 1/4    |
| Int C Co pf.     | 105 1/4 | 105 1/4 | 105 1/4 | 105 1/4   |
| Int C Co pf.     | 59      | 59      | 58 1/4  | 59 1/4    |
| Int Mer Mar.     | 30      | 30 1/4  | 28 1/4  | 29 1/4    |
| I Mor Mar pf.    | 84      | 85 1/4  | 81 1/4  | 84 1/4    |
| In Nickel C.     | 41 1/4  | 41 1/4  | 40 1/4  | 41 1/4    |
| In Paper.        | 45      | 45      | 42 1/4  | 43        |
| In Paper pf.     | 98 1/4  | 98 1/4  | 98 1/4  | 98 1/4    |
| J Case pf.       | 85 1/4  | 85 1/4  | 85 1/4  | 85 1/4    |
| Kan City So.     | 23      | 23      | 23      | 23        |
| Kenne Cop.       | 48 1/4  | 49      | 47 1/4  | 48 1/4    |
| Lack Steel.      | 97 1/4  | 97 1/4  | 95 1/4  | 97 1/4    |
| LE & W.          | 17 1/4  | 17 1/4  | 17 1/4  | 17 1/4    |
| Lee & T Ct.      | 18      | 18 1/4  | 18      | 18 1/4    |
| Lehigh Val.      | 68 1/4  | 69 1/4  | 63      | 63        |
| Louis & N.       | 127     | 127     | 127     | 127       |
| Max Motor.       | 50      | 50 1/4  | 49 1/4  | 50 1/4    |
| Maxwell pf.      | 66 1/4  | 67      | 66 1/4  | 67        |
| Maxwell pf.      | 33 1/4  | 33 1/4  | 33      | 33        |
| Maxwell pf.      | 95      | 97 1/4  | 94      | 96 1/4    |
| Miaml.           | 40 1/4  | 40 1/4  | 40 1/4  | 40 1/4    |
| Mdval Steel.     | 63 1/4  | 63 1/4  | 62      | 63 1/4    |
| Mo Pac pf.       | 78      | 78 1/4  | 78      | 78 1/4    |
| Mo Pac pf.       | 57 1/4  | 57 1/4  | 57 1/4  | 57 1/4    |
| Nat Enamel.      | 37 1/4  | 38 1/4  | 37      | 38        |
| Nat Lead.        | 57 1/4  | 57 1/4  | 57 1/4  | 57 1/4    |
| Nevada Con.      | 25 1/4  | 25 1/4  | 25 1/4  | 25 1/4    |
| NY Central.      | 92 1/4  | 92 1/4  | 92      | 92        |
| NY N H & H.      | 35      | 35      | 35      | 35        |
| N W.             | 125     | 125     | 124 1/4 | 124 1/4   |
| North Am.        | 63 1/4  | 63 1/4  | 63 1/4  | 63 1/4    |
| North Pac.       | 103 1/4 | 104     | 103 1/4 | 103 1/4   |
| O Cities Gas.    | 139     | 139 1/4 | 138 1/4 | 138 1/4   |
| O H Fuel.        | 50      | 50      | 50      | 50        |
| O W.             | 22      | 22      | 22      | 22        |
| Pacific Mail.    | 24 1/4  | 24 1/4  | 24 1/4  | 24 1/4    |
| Penna.           | 53 1/4  | 53 1/4  | 53 1/4  | 53 1/4    |
| Peoples Gas.     | 69 1/4  | 72      | 68 1/4  | 72        |
| Perc Mar. W.     | 18 1/4  | 18 1/4  | 18 1/4  | 18 1/4    |
| Pitts Coal.      | 50      | 51 1/4  | 49 1/4  | 51 1/4    |
| Pitts & West.    | 28 1/4  | 28 1/4  | 28 1/4  | 28 1/4    |
| Pitts & West pf. | 64      | 64      | 64      | 64        |
| Pressed St.      | 78 1/4  | 78 1/4  | 76 1/4  | 78 1/4    |
| Pullman.         | 145 1/4 | 145 1/4 | 145 1/4 | 145 1/4   |
| Ray Con.         | 30 1/4  | 30 1/4  | 30      | 30 1/4    |
| Reading.         | 94 1/4  | 94 1/4  | 94 1/4  | 94 1/4    |

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

|                 | Open    | High    | Low     | Last Sale |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Ahmek.          | 101     | 101     | 100 1/4 | 100 1/4   |
| Alaska.         | 5 1/4   | 5 1/4   | 5 1/4   | 5 1/4     |
| Allouez.        | 65 1/4  | 65 1/4  | 65      | 65        |
| Amoskeag.       | 67 1/4  | 67 1/4  | 67 1/4  | 67 1/4    |
| Amoskeag pf.    | 90 1/4  | 90 1/4  | 90 1/4  | 90 1/4    |
| Am Sugar.       | 116 1/4 | 116 1/4 | 116 1/4 | 116 1/4   |
| Am Sugar pf.    | 117     | 117     | 117     | 117       |
| Am Tel.         | 122 1/4 | 122 1/4 | 122 1/4 | 122 1/4   |
| A T & T 2d pt.  | 70      | 70      | 70      | 70        |
| Am Zinc.        | 34      | 34      | 33 1/4  | 34        |
| Am Zinc pf.     | 64      | 64      | 64      | 64        |
| Am Woolen.      | 54 1/4  | 54 1/4  | 54 1/4  | 54 1/4    |
| Am Wool pf.     | 97 1/4  | 97 1/4  | 97 1/4  | 97 1/4    |
| Anaconda.       | 84      | 84 1/4  | 83 1/4  | 84 1/4    |
| Ariz Com.       | 14      | 14      | 14      | 14        |
| At Gulf & W.    | 107 1/4 | 108     | 104 1/4 | 107 1/4   |
| At Gulf pf.     | 107 1/4 | 107 1/4 | 107 1/4 | 107 1/4   |
| B & A.          | 162 1/4 | 162 1/4 | 162 1/4 | 162 1/4   |
| Bost Eleva.     | 65      | 65      | 63      | 63        |
| Boston M.       | 30      | 30      | 30      | 30        |
| Butte & Bala.   | 800     | 800     | 800     | 800       |
| *Cal & Ariz.    | 81 1/4  | 81 1/4  | 80 1/4  | 80 1/4    |
| Cal & Hecla.    | 560     | 560     | 560     | 560       |
| *Conn River.    | 125     | 125     | 125     | 125       |
| Cop Range.      | 63      | 63      | 62 1/4  | 62 1/4    |
| Davis Daly.     | 6       | 6       | 5 1/4   | 5 1/4     |
| East Butte.     | 133 1/4 | 133 1/4 | 133 1/4 | 133 1/4   |
| Edison Elec.    | 187 1/4 | 187 1/4 | 187 1/4 | 187 1/4   |
| Franklin.       | 63 1/4  | 63 1/4  | 63 1/4  | 63 1/4    |
| Gen Elec.       | 164 1/4 | 164 1/4 | 164 1/4 | 164 1/4   |
| Hancock.        | 16      | 16      | 16      | 16        |
| Isl Cr Coal.    | 70 1/4  | 70 1/4  | 69 1/4  | 70 1/4    |
| Isl Cr Coal pf. | 92 1/4  | 92 1/4  | 92 1/4  | 92 1/4    |
| *Kerr Lake.     | 41 1/4  | 41 1/4  | 41 1/4  | 41 1/4    |
| Keweenaw.       | 2       | 2       | 2       | 2         |
| Lake Copper.    | 14      | 14 1/4  | 14      | 14 1/4    |
| Manc & Law.     | 120     | 120     | 120     | 120       |
| Mass.           | 125 1/4 | 125 1/4 | 125 1/4 |           |



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

COPPER COST  
PRODUCTION  
MUCH HIGHER

Mining Companies Confronted  
With Highest Wages Ever  
Paid, and Ascending Prices  
for Coal and Other Supplies

Increase in the cost of producing copper is a matter that is now engaging the attention of consumers and producers alike. It is generally known that in 1916 the copper producing industry was confronted with the highest wage scale ever paid, while coal, blasting powder and miscellaneous supplies were on a gradually ascending scale throughout the entire 12 months. At least 70 per cent of the cost of copper is represented by the wage account. The net result was a big jump in expenses per unit of output, helped out to some extent by a volume of production which shattered all records.

Practically all the major producers have submitted their reports to shareholders covering the extraordinary 12 months of 1916. On the whole, these documents are complete as to all essential particulars. Thanks to its sensational high grade ore deposit in Alaska, Kennecott stands at the top of the list, in respect to low cost copper with a figure of 5.10 cents a pound in 1916. Next comes the spectacular newcomer, United Verde Extension, which jumped into the limelight last year with a production of 36,000,000 pounds at 6.4 cents a pound.

Then, follows Utah Copper which from one running 1.4 per cent copper outputted 137,000,000 pounds at 6.9 cents a pound—in many respects the greatest achievement of the year.

Below is a list of the larger producers which have reported for 1916, comparing costs with the year 1915:

| 1916           | Cost, lb. P.C. | 1915  | Inc. |
|----------------|----------------|-------|------|
| Kennecott      | 5.10           | 4.96  | 4.1  |
| Un. Verde Ext. | 6.40           | 6.40  | 0.0  |
| Utah Copper    | 6.90           | 6.41  | 4.1  |
| Inspiration    | 8.67           | 8.13  | 6.6  |
| Chino          | 8.75           | 8.75  | 0.0  |
| Copper Range   | 8.75           | 8.28  | 5.8  |
| Shut-Arizona   | 8.75           | 8.75  | 0.0  |
| Mohawk         | 8.85           | 7.48  | 18.5 |
| Cal. & Arizona | 9.4            | 7.4   | 26.2 |
| Miami          | 9.52           | 8.76  | 8.7  |
| Nevada Con.    | 10.17          | 8.23  | 23.6 |
| Ray Consol.    | 10.26          | 9.49  | 8.1  |
| Allouez        | 10.47          | 9.05  | 15.6 |
| Bradley        | 10.56          | 12.9  | 24.3 |
| Greene-Canaan  | 11.07          | 11.07 | 0.0  |
| Ahmek          | 11.48          | 11.48 | 0.0  |
| Cal. & Hecla   | 11.63          | 9.33  | 24.7 |
| Old Dominion   | 11.69          | 10.11 | 15.8 |
| Geacola        | 11.69          | 10.11 | 15.8 |
| Chile          | 11.76          | 16.34 | 28.0 |
| Granby         | 12.2           | 10.66 | 15.6 |
| Quincy         | 12.4           | 9.4   | 32.0 |
| Isle Royale    | 13.5           | 14.5  | 5.0  |
| North Butte    | 15.57          | 13.12 | 18.7 |
| East Butte     | 16.8           | 11.8  | 42.4 |

\*Year ended June 30. †Decrease.

The 25 mines enumerated above produced, last year, 1,348,207,000 pounds of copper. Anaconda is not included. The mines referred to made their product for the surprisingly low total of \$129,437,973, or an average of 9.6 cents a pound. Anaconda's cost was probably something more than 10 cents per pound; Phelps, Dodge & Co. the same.

With these figures in view, together with adequate allowance for exhaustion of the mines, it will be interesting to watch the progress of negotiations for the next big sale of copper to the United States Government or its allies.

BOND MARKET  
AVERAGE TREND

As the bond market is being left to its own devices for the present, banking and bond houses giving all their attention to the pushing of the Liberty Loan, its day-to-day trend is being noted with especial interest in the circumstances. If there were any great pressure to liquidate bonds, the present would seem to offer an excellent opportunity for a break in prices. Instead, however, prices have been steady, indicating that the limited market for such issues is quite equal to the volume offering.

Prices of representative bonds are little above the low prices of the year. The combined average of the 40 bonds included in the compilation of bond averages stood at 90.46 on May 19, compared with 96.25 on Jan. 18 last. Since May 19 this combined average has rallied to 90.68 on May 24, with a reaction to 90.52 on Monday.

Following tabulation gives the average prices of 10 highest grade rails, 10 second grade rails, 10 public utility bonds and 10 industrials, and the combined average of the 40 issues as of Jan. 18 and on various dates since which serve to illustrate the rapidity of the declining movement:

| Averages:       | Jan 18 | Feb 21 | May 19 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1st grade rails | 96.21  | 94.16  | 94.30  |
| 2d grade rails  | 92.72  | 90.11  | 89.93  |
| Public utility  | 96.61  | 94.67  | 95.30  |
| Industrials     | 98.96  | 98.10  | 97.92  |
| Combined avef.  | 96.25  | 94.46  | 90.46  |

These figures touch the high and low spots of the movement for the past four months. Absence of any quotations for April is noticeable. That omission is due to the fact that from March 21 to May 19 there was no rally equivalent even to the recovery from 90.46 on May 19, the combined average for 40 bonds, to 90.68 on May 24.

**BAR SILVER PRICES**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 74½c, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 36½, unchanged.

TEXAS COMPANY  
CAPITALIZATION  
ON THE UPGRADE

Proposed Issuance of New  
Stock in Line With Policy to  
Raise Capital to \$100,000,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Proposed issuance of \$13,875,000 additional stock by Texas Company to stockholders at par in ratio of 25 per cent of their holdings in the annual giving of rights, which has been a feature of Texas Company's affairs in the last few years, when rights each year have been worth in neighborhood of \$25.

Bringing of authorized capital stock up to \$69,375,000 is in line with believed policy of the company of gradually working its capitalization up to \$100,000,000. Certain interests claim that figure will be reached in a few years, at present rate of growth and that year's dividend on the \$100,000,000 stock will be established at 10 per cent.

Officers of the company believe the organization will earn about \$37.50 a share on its \$55,500,000 stock in the year ending June 30 next, compared with similar earnings on \$44,400,000 in preceding year. In the six months ended Dec. 31 last the company earned \$20,996,118 gross, of which \$7,720,497 was saved for net. Amount available for surplus and dividends earned in that period was \$6,959,686. Those earnings do not include revenue from Producers Oil Company, its big oil-producing company.

Prior to changes in the Texas State laws a few months ago, allowing Texas Company to engage in the oil producing business, similarly with oil companies not incorporated in that State, Texas Company was forced to get its production through separate organizations, the biggest of which is the Producers Company. Stock of the last-named company was owned by leading Texas Company stockholders, who turned the earnings over to the Texas Company.

Surplus of Texas Company on Dec. 31 last was in excess of \$30,000,000, not including undistributed earnings of the Producers Company, an increase of approximately \$5,000,000 for the half year.

As a result of record prosperity in the oil industry in the last few months there is every reason to believe the company's earnings in the second half of the current fiscal year will make fully as favorable a showing as in the first half.

Texas Company is perhaps the best example of what can be accomplished in the oil industry by an independent company, although Standard Oil interests are credited with owning 25 per cent of its stock. It represents a complete cycle in the industry—producing, refining and marketing, with its own pipe line system and its own fleet of tankers and barges. The company is less well fixed in production than in the other two branches, probably due to Texas State laws under which it previously operated. Since the legal situation was changed the company has been an aggressive seeker of new oil fields, being notably active in Wyoming. It also has acquired lands in Mexico, but so far has done little there.

COTTON REPORT  
VERY BULLISH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report issued by the Department of Agriculture places the condition of cotton as of May 25 at 69.5 per cent compared with 77.5 on May 25, 1916, 80 on May 25, 1915, 74.3 on May 25, 1914, and 79.1 the average of the past 10 years on May 25.

The estimate on cotton conditions of the Department of Agriculture is the lowest in 20 years or more. The lowest in late years was 70 per cent in 1907 and the highest was 95.1 per cent in 1902.

The report is taken by the trade as exceedingly bullish. During the last three weeks buying of cotton has been vitIALIZED by private views of the adverse crop situation to the point where the cotton futures have advanced nearly \$15 a bale in less than a month.

HOCKING VALLEY  
ROAD'S GAINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earnings of Hocking Valley Company for calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1916, as contained in the eighteenth annual report, just issued, show these changes:

| 1916             | 1915        | 1914        |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total op. rev.   | \$8,200,420 | \$1,768,975 |
| Net op. rev.     | 2,602,531   | 233,949     |
| Taxes            | 590,470     | 180,348     |
| Unallocated rev. | 622         | 429         |
| Other income     | 576,976     | 431,579     |
| Gross income     | 2,588,415   | 485,609     |
| Int. charges     | 1,212,288   | 138,143     |
| Net income       | 1,376,127   | 623,752     |
| Dividends        | 439,380     | 109,949     |
| Surplus          | 936,747     | 513,758     |

\*Decrease. †Equivalent to \$12.51 a share earned on 100,000 shares of outstanding capital stock, compared with \$4.84 a share earned in 1915.

CANADIAN STEEL  
TRADE MERGER

MONTREAL, Que.—The amalgamation of the Dominion Steel Foundries and the Hamilton Steel Wheel Company has now been completed and hereafter will be known as the Dominion Foundries Steel Company, Ltd. The directors have declared a dividend on the new common stock of 2 per cent and a like amount on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 28. The new stock will be listed on the Canadian stock exchange.

CANADIAN FINANCE  
AND PRODUCTION

Clearing house exchanges in Canada rose from \$9,060,000,000 in 1913, to \$10,557,000,000 in 1916; and deposits in Canada from \$983,000,000 to \$1,303,000,000.

Gross revenue of Canada for year ended March 31 was \$231,000,000. Surplus income above ordinary expenditures amounted \$60,000,000, all available for war purposes. Outlay on war account amounts to \$600,000,000, and national debt to \$900,000,000. This, it is estimated, will probably reach \$1,200,000,000 by the end of March, 1918.

War expenditures, estimated up to end of June, have been financed. After that, temporary provision will be made by treasury bills or notes. There will probably be a new war loan in the early fall.

Animal products exported for 12 months ended with February, 1917, amounted to \$127,612,000, an increase of 22 per cent over preceding year, and 30 per cent over year before that.

A circular recently issued by Canadian Bank of Commerce calls attention to the decline in number of cattle of 15.4 per cent between 1913 and 1916, in which latter year there were 3,313,519 head of cattle. Decrease in milk cows for the period was 5 per cent; they amounted in 1916 to 2,665,345 head. There were also decreases in ewine and sheep. High prices are responsible for more of the decreases.

In 1911 Alberta produced butter to the value of \$2,540,000; in 1916, to the value of \$8,400,000. Cheese manufacture increased from \$100,000 in 1911 to \$680,000 in 1916. Manitoba, with its older settlements, produced in 1911 \$7,633,000 of butter, and in 1916 \$10,997,000. Cheese manufacture increased from \$560,725 in 1911, to \$880,728 in 1916. Considering the sparse population of these provinces, and the attraction of straight grain raising, the western creamery industry has developed rapidly.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM  
Lines East of Pittsburgh  
April—1917 Increase  
Total op. rev. \$26,416,755 \$25,853,802  
Op. expenses 21,121,543 23,897,673  
Ry income 5,295,212 \$1,956,129

Lines West of Pittsburgh  
April—1917 Increase  
Total op. rev. \$13,004,349 \$14,551,051  
Op. expenses 10,631,671 17,000,040  
Ry income 2,372,678 \$244,989

Lines East and West  
Total op. rev. \$39,421,104 \$40,805,853  
Total op. exps. \$31,753,215 5,069,614  
Ry income 7,667,889 \$1,060,760

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN  
Year ended Dec 31—1917 Increase  
Op. rev. \$1,217,695 \$34,788  
Op. exps. 1,114,498 108,352  
Net income 103,197 \$1,495

CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN  
April—1917 Increase  
Op. rev. \$3,250,561 \$689,811  
Net income 966,870 44,863

From Jan 1—1917 Increase  
Op. rev. 30,756,193 1,949,574  
Net income 2,976,057 \$1,649,827

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO  
April—1917 Increase  
Op. rev. \$4,524,081 \$429,794  
Net revenue 1,386,110 85,595  
Op. income 1,204,289 83,188  
Balance 1,102,185 \$104,781

From July 1—1917 Increase  
Op. revenue 46,864,079 6,987,981  
Net revenue 15,609,819 2,647,422  
Op. income 13,732,871 2,603,548  
Balance 13,155,842 1,435,385

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS  
April—1917 Increase  
Op. rev. \$1,229,576 \$149,422  
Op. income 273,925 54,715

Jan 1 to April 30—1917 Increase  
Op. rev. 4,703,124 411,039  
Op. income 968,837 64,466

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL  
April—1917 Increase  
Op. rev. \$8,748,558 \$582,351  
Net income 2,132,729 22,362

Jan 1 to April 30—1917 Increase  
Op. rev. 32,869,829 \$15,449  
Net income 8,036,081 \$2,584,261

LEHIGH VALLEY  
April—1917 Increase  
Op. revenue \$4,092,017 \$400,016  
Op. income 769,091 \$255,299

Jan 1 to April 30—1917 Increase  
Op. revenue 15,377,004 783,008  
Op. income 2,045,084 \$1,153,934

ATLANTIC COAST LINE  
April—1917 Increase  
Op. revenue \$3,617,529 \$3,265,144  
Op. income 89,874 1,156,557

Jan 1 to April 30—1917 Increase  
Op. revenue 15,767,420 12,644,609  
Op. income 5,054,582 4,635,100

SEABOARD AIR LINE  
April—1917 Increase  
Op. revenue \$2,460,789 \$278,069  
Op. income 626,016 \$33,769

From Jan 1—1917 Increase  
Op. revenue 10,264,842 1,397,857  
Op. income 2,863,785 14,546

BOSTON & MAINE  
April—1917 Increase  
Total op. revenue \$4,715,383 \$444,446  
Op. expenses 3,674,148 2,968,814

Taxes, etc. 172,208 168,807  
Op. income 869,026 1,289,824  
Other income 76,845 62,883  
Gross income 945,871 1,352,707  
Charges 1,031,722 982,594  
Deficit 86,050 \$370,112

From Jan 1 to April 30—1917 Increase  
Total op. revenue 17,970,123 16,973,805  
Op. expenses 12,451,524 10,777,997

Taxes, etc. 172,208 168,807  
Op. income 5,346,391 6,026,998  
Gross income 5,488,599 6,195,806  
Deficit 1,287,552 \$742,333

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN  
Third week May—1917 Increase  
Op. revenue \$142,856 \$4,855  
Op. income 2,112,276 297,518

From July 1—1917 Increase  
Op. revenue 1,211,276 297,518

\*Decrease. †Surplus.

**DOMINE MINES' YEAR**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Domine Mines Company, Ltd., reports for year ended March 31, with these comparisons:

| 1917              | 1916        |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Gross             | \$1,771,785 |
| Net after deprec. | \$731,079   |
| Dividends         | \$800,000   |
| Deficit           | \$6,921     |

\*Equivalent to \$1.33 a share on 400,000 shares of \$10 par value.

**BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE**  
and balances for today compare:

| 1917  | 1916         |
|---|--------------|
| Exchanges   | \$39,954,329 |
| Deposits  | \$6,050,054  |
| Local United States Subtreasury credit balances today | \$135,035    |

EGYPT BENEFITS  
BY ADVANCE IN  
COTTON PRICES

Abundant Prosperity Prevails—  
Present Cotton Crop Expected  
to Net Double Last Year

CAIRO, Egypt—Egypt is enjoying abundant prosperity as a result of the increase in the price of cotton, which doubled within three months last fall, declares the Acting Financial Adviser in outlining the Egyptian budget for the current year.

"Egyptian cotton," he asserts, "rose to heights unknown since the American Civil War. The result is that, notwithstanding the relatively inferior yield of the present crop, it probably will realize more than \$40,000,000, or about double that of last year."

"The continued presence in Egypt of a large British force has at the same time exercised its influence as a second factor in the exceptional prosperity of the country. The resources of Egypt and the Sudan have been drawn upon in every conceivable manner for military requirements, and the productive activities of the population have been stimulated in all directions to meet the demand."

The Acting Financial Adviser estimates that during the 2½ years which have elapsed since the beginning of the war a sum of \$30,000,000 has been added to the capital resources of Egypt.

"This considerable and unlooked for accession of wealth," continues the Adviser, "does not permit of any fresh development of the country's economic resources for the present, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary materials, which difficulty is, in fact, actually bringing about a tendency to retrogression by delaying the necessary upkeep of works already in existence. The sums are consequently being employed in investments abroad, where they operate as a set-off to the indebtedness of the country, probably to the extent of one-third of the private capital invested from foreign resources, and relieve to that extent the heavy tribute which the country has to pay annually to its creditors abroad."

The Adviser showed that imports in 1916 totaled nearly \$31,000,000 in value, as compared with \$19,000,000 in 1915, and have even exceeded the figures for the years preceding the war. This rise is not due to any lavish expenditure on the part of the people, but is mainly attributed to the greatly increased prices of practically all imports. Exports in 1916 amounted to \$37,500,000.

**BEST YEAR IN  
ROAD'S HISTORY**  
Splendid business conditions in Northwest despite partial failure of grain crops in a few states was responsible for best year in history of Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad, according to the report of its directors for the year.

Gross revenue from freight traffic amounted to \$8,377,174, an increase of 7.01 per cent over preceding year. The advance in interstate passenger fares from 2 to 2½ cents a mile authorized in various states was responsible for increase in passenger revenues of 4.24 per cent, despite decrease in number of passengers carried of 3.36 per cent. Operating expenses increased \$457,389, or 5.38 per cent. The ratio of expenses to gross operating revenues was 66.29 per cent, compared with 66.39 per cent in preceding year.

The company reduced its note obligations \$3,623,000 by the payment of \$2,500,000 6 per cent notes, \$814,800 of bills payable and \$209,000 of equipment trust certificates.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Two New York Stock Exchange seats sold Thursday at \$55,000 each, compared with previous sale at \$61,000. Wabash Railroad has raised its passenger rate from 2 to 2½ cents a mile to all points on the system in Illinois.

passenger rate in State. Manufacturers of Oregon and Washington have fixed price of \$35 per thousand feet for sheet iron sold to the Government for shipbuilding purposes. This is \$5 below market price.

Control of Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls will pass on Aug. 1 to Hydro-Electric Power Commission of province of Ontario, which pays \$28,000,000 for 90 per cent of the stock.

Journal of Commerce computes output of railroad and industrial securities in May at \$48,300,000, the smallest since November, 1914, when amount was \$27,784,500. Amount issued during five months ended May was \$887,032,800, compared with \$1,184,491,200 in corresponding period in 1916.

Brockton, Mass., shoe manufacturers have already been awarded contracts for 1,540,000 pairs of shoes for Army and Navy; other contracts will shortly be awarded, and manufacturers say factories will be busy for months. Awards were: W. H. McEwain Company, 500,000 pairs; C. A. Eaton Company, 440,000; T. D. Barry Company, 400,000; E. E. Taylor Company, 100,000; Fred F. Field Co., 100,000.

**BANK OF FRANCE REPORT**  
PARIS, France—Principal items in this week's statement of Bank of France (in francs) compare:

| May 31, 1917   | May 24, 1917     |
|----------------|------------------|
| Gold           | \$273,600,000    |
| Silver         | \$257,000,000    |
| Circulation    | \$19,475,400,000 |
| Deposits       | \$2,623,100,000  |
| Loans & disc.  | \$2,683,800,000  |
| Treasury dept. | \$127,200,000    |

BIG YIELD OF  
EARLY POTATOES

The yield of early potatoes in the 16 states of New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and California, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, promises to be remarkably big. In 1916 the acreage in those states was 242,900 and the average yield 109 bushels an acre, making a production of 26,481,700 bushels. This year on 281,700 acres the indicated production is at the rate of 119 bushels an acre or for a total yield of 33,516,000 bushels.

The improvement is most marked in New Jersey, where 130 bushels an acre were produced last year, and the promise is for 167 bushels an acre this year.

Texas shows worst. Its yield last year was 52 bushels an acre and this year the estimate is for 76. There would appear to be a small fortune in farming if an agriculturist can raise 167 bushels an acre as the Jerseys are doing and can get anything approaching the amount a bushel that the people have been compelled to pay within the last year for potatoes.

The early potato crop cuts small figure in the potato consumption of America. The total potato crop of the country normally exceeds 400,000,000 bushels. The early crop, therefore, measures less than 10 per cent of the whole.

If the summer crop shows as well as does the early one the United States will have reason for congratulation, for instead of 400,000,000 bushels of potatoes it will have more than 500,000,000 bushels for its table.

## DIVIDENDS

Pierce Manufacturing Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$4 a share and an extra of \$25, payable June 1.

Indian Head Mills of Alabama has declared a regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent, payable June 5 to stock of record May 31.

Seas, Roebuck & Co. declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Osage-Hominy Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable June 26 to stock of record June 18.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent, payable July 2 to holders of record June 22.

William Carter Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable June 15 to stock of record June 9.

The Dominion Steel Corporation has declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Standard Oil Company of Kentucky declared a quarterly dividend of \$3 payable July 2. Previous dividends were \$4 quarterly, and an extra of \$1. Cuba Cane Sugar Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Standard Gas & Electric Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

South Porto Rico Sugar Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on preferred and 6 per cent on common stocks, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Buffalo & Susquehanna road has declared a semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

The Yukon Alaska Trust declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share. The Yukon Gold Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 7½ cents a share. Both dividends are payable June 30 to holders of record June 8.



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## OHIO STATE AND ILLINOIS LEAD

These Two Colleges Sure of First and Second Places Respectively in the Western Conference Baseball Standing

| College      | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Ohio State   | 5   | 1    | .833 |
| Illinois     | 4   | 3    | .571 |
| Indiana      | 4   | 4    | .500 |
| Northwestern | 3   | 4    | .429 |
| Iowa         | 3   | 5    | .375 |
| Purdue       | 2   | 4    | .333 |
| Chicago      | 2   | 6    | .250 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The first two positions in the Western Conference baseball championship race of 1917 are now definitely settled. Ohio State wins the championship and Illinois takes second, and these results will not be affected by anything happening in the last days of the season. Indiana has a fine chance for third place and that about sums up the interesting conclusions of the percentage table. What occurs at the foot of the ladder is not of very great moment.

Oddly enough, Indiana which seemed to have a very fair chance for the title a fortnight ago, proved to be the stepping-stone by which the winners rose to their positions. It was the Indiana game which gave Ohio State the title and a few days later Illinois, in its own second meeting with Indiana, clinched its hold on second place, riveting it Saturday in the Chicago game. Right in the face of unexpected victory Indiana seems to have slumped. Captain Ridley, who had been going extremely well, lost some of his effectiveness and the team failed to come through at the bat. The most important game of the season, the Ohio contest, Indiana dropped 7 to 2, and last Friday the nine could get but one hit from Leo Klein of the Illinois, and that in the ninth, losing 8 to 1. Indiana was not the only team with promise which suffered a decline just when prospects were bright. Northwestern also slid downhill when it appeared ticketed for a high position. After unexpectedly handling Purdue, a tall order, its long awaited first victory, the Purple let the weak-hitting Iowa team defeat it 12 to 5 last Saturday. After Crissman, the Purple's best pitcher, was knocked out of the box in the second inning, J. L. Driscoll, the versatile Purple athlete, went into the box; but he had no such success as in a prior game. Iowa gathered the last half dozen of its runs from his delivery.

Observers of the game around the conference who fail to include Leo Klein, the senior pitcher of the Illinois, as one of the effective pitchers of the year, appear to be making a mistake. Klein has gotten several hard knocks this season, but in his last games he has been going very well, and his one-hit performance against Indiana stands out as one of the finest of the year. A few days after that he held Chicago, which has been a team of fair batting strength, to three hits. He has been the only reliable man on Coach Huff's pitching staff, for they have called on him in nearly every game of importance.

There isn't much to say about the rest of the schedule. Today Chicago meets Purdue to see who stays out of the cellar position. Tomorrow Purdue plays the final game at Indiana of the Indiana State series. On Monday next the race comes to a close with Chicago at Ohio State.

President C. A. Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox appears to be doing his share toward the war. He has now contributed something like \$5000 to the Red Cross fund, all taken from receipts of baseball games played by his team this spring.

Rough of Cincinnati and Lewis of Boston Red Sox had perfect days at bat yesterday, the first named getting three hits in as many times up and Lewis getting two in two trips to the plate.

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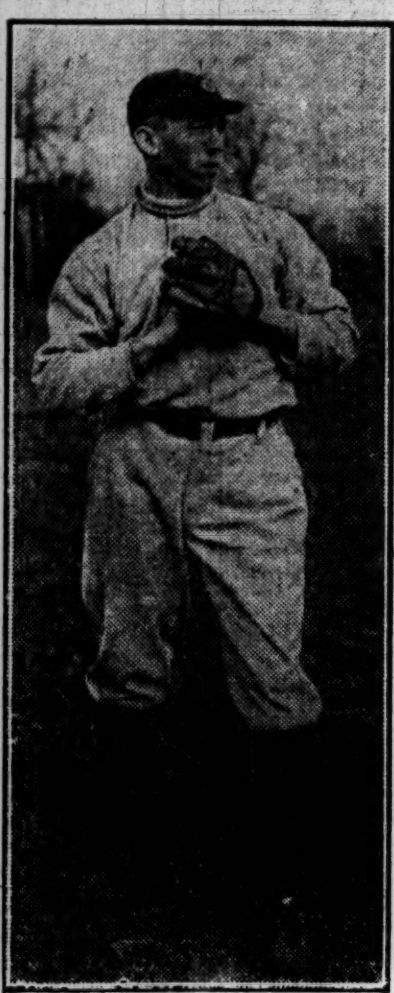
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CAPT. W. B. WRIGHT, Ohio State University baseball team

## PICKUPS

The Detroit Americans have won three games in succession and the pitching has been an important factor in the victories.

There are less than 200 players in the American League and probably less than 165 in the National. Most of them are eligible for the selective draft.

Gardner's home run at Fenway Park yesterday was a tremendous drive to centerfield and it was very effective as there were two men on bases at the time.

Pitcher Mameaux of Pittsburgh won his first victory of the season yesterday and it kept Philadelphia from moving up into first place in the National League standing.

Cincinnati made good use of its postponed game with St. Louis yesterday and moved up into sixth place in the standing, as the Boston Braves did not play a championship game.

Rough of Cincinnati and Lewis of Boston Red Sox had perfect days at bat yesterday, the first named getting three hits in as many times up and Lewis getting two in two trips to the plate.

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## EASTERN TEAMS OPEN IN WEST

Cincinnati Moves Up a Position in the National League by Defeating St. Louis—Pittsburgh Defeats Philadelphia

| Team         | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| New York     | 20  | 11   | .646 |
| Philadelphia | 21  | 13   | .615 |
| Chicago      | 25  | 16   | .610 |
| St. Louis    | 19  | 17   | .529 |
| Brooklyn     | 12  | 17   | .412 |
| Cincinnati   | 17  | 24   | .415 |
| Boston       | 12  | 17   | .414 |
| Pittsburgh   | 13  | 25   | .342 |

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2.  
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 2.  
No other games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Cincinnati.  
New York at St. Louis.  
Brooklyn at Chicago.  
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

All but one of the eastern teams of the National League are scheduled to open up their first invasion of the western territory this afternoon. One of them had its official opening yesterday when Pittsburgh defeated the Philadelphia club 3 to 2, thereby keeping the losers from moving up into first place in the league standing.

The other game played yesterday was between two western clubs, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the first named won by a score of 4 to 2, thereby going into sixth place in the standing at the expense of Boston, which was playing an exhibition game with the St. Louis Browns at Toronto.

## PITTSBURGH WINS CLOSE CONTEST, 3-2

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia in the opening game of the Western series here Thursday, 3 to 2, thereby giving Mameaux, the Pittsburgh pitcher, his first victory of the year.

Mameaux was unsteady, however, at times, and in the eighth inning, with two men on bases and one out, he was relieved by Jacobs. A fast double play stopped the rally of the visitors.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh.....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 3-2  
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0-2  
Batteries—Mameaux, Jacobs, and Schmidt; Rixey and Kilfer. Umpire—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 48m.

## CINCINNATI WINS FROM ST. LOUIS, 4-2

CINCINNATI, O.—Cincinnati took the third game of the series from St. Louis, 4 to 2, here Thursday.

Steele was responsible for St. Louis' defeat, passing the first man up in three innings, and in each case the runner worked around. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9-4  
St. Louis.....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0-2  
Batteries—Regan and Clarke; Wingo; Steele, Ames, Watson and Snyder. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 54m.

## NEW YORK STATE TENNIS REACHES THE SEMIFINALS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—B. H. Letson, United States national boy champion, defeated Harold Taylor, the Brooklyn schoolboy star, by a score of 6-3, 6-4, Thursday, in the Eastern New York State "patriotic" lawn tennis tournament on the clay courts of the Amakassin Club of Yonkers. This victory put Letson in the semifinal round, where he is bracketed with Ingo Hartman who came through by the default of Willard Botsford.

It was Letson's strong play over head that enabled him to take the match and his cutting off of Taylor's drives by sharp volleying at the net brought applause from the spectators.

Miss Means and Mrs. M. B. Huff went into the final round in the women's singles, the former defeating Mrs. Ingo Hartman in a stirring, three-set match at 5-7, 6-4, 3-6, and Mrs. Huff drove her way to victory against Miss Madeline Lowerre by a score of 6-3, 7-5. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES  
Fourth Round  
B. H. Letson defeated Harold Taylor, 6-3, 6-4.  
Ingo Hartman defeated Willard Botsford by default.

MEN'S DOUBLES  
First Round  
Ingo Martin and H. Bassford defeated R. L. Oakley and F. B. Fuller, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1.

Second Round  
Harold Taylor and George Throckmorton defeated E. H. Henderson and R. L. James, 6-2, 6-1.  
Allan Behr and L. Croley defeated A. S. Von Bernuth and E. T. Appleby, 6-3, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES  
Third Round  
Mrs. Ingo Hartman defeated Miss Seal, 6-1, 7-5.  
Miss E. Means defeated Mrs. Jenkins, 7-5, 9-7.  
Miss Madeline Lowerre defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6-4, 6-3.

Fourth Round  
Mrs. M. B. Huff defeated Mrs. S. Warren, 6-3, 6-4.  
Miss Means defeated Mrs. Hartman, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.  
Mrs. Huff defeated Miss Lowerre, 6-3, 7-5.

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
Portland 11, Springfield 4.  
Lawrence 5, Worcester 2.  
New London 4, New Haven 2.  
Bridgeport 6, Hartford 2.  
GAMES TODAY  
Worcester at Lawrence.  
Springfield at Portland.  
New London at New Haven.  
Bridgeport at Hartford.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
Kansas City 7, Milwaukee 4.

## WOMEN'S TENNIS PLAY ADVANCES AT ARDSLEY CLUB

Semifinal Round Is Reached—Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner Come Through Easily

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play in the women's invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Ardsley Club Thursday, advanced to the semifinal round, four of the most prominent players in the metropolitan section making their way through the third round of the singles event. The four contestants remaining in the tournament are in the upper half of the draw, Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Helene Pollak and in the lower half, Miss Marion Vanderhoeft and Miss Molla Bjurstedt.

In the matches of both Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner, little difficulty was experienced in winning. The former triumphed over Mrs. D. C. Mills at 6-2, 6-3, and Miss Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood at 6-2, 6-3.

The other two, Miss Pollak and Miss Vanderhoeft advanced only after hard three-set matches. Miss Pollak had to bring all her skill and endurance to bear in overcoming the strong opposition which was presented by Mrs. B. F. Briggs, the score being 3-6, 6-4, 7-7 and default in favor of Miss Pollak. This encounter, following a second round match, caused the victor to default in the doubles event. Miss Vanderhoeft's victory was also hard.

It was not until the score reached 3-6, 8-6, 6-1 that she disposed of Miss Natalie Browning. It was Miss Vanderhoeft's greater steadiness that played a determining part in the match.

A match which promised much, but which failed to live up to expectations, was that between Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Wood. The latter, not long ago in the Pelham invitation tournament, played the national champion a close score before she was vanquished. Thursday Mrs. Wood was not in such good stroke and there was in Miss Bjurstedt's play a pronounced improvement. The latter was particularly adept on her placing shots, those down the lines seeming to predominate.

By their effectiveness, Mrs. Wood was forced away from the net to the deep court. This is not to say, however, that there were not some sharp rallies at the net, for these were interspersed here and there in the contest. The summaries:

SINGLES  
Second Round  
Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss M. H. Taylor, 6-4, 6-3.  
Third Round  
Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6-2, 6-3.  
Miss Helene Pollak defeated Mrs. B. F. Briggs, 6-2, 6-1.  
Miss Marion Vanderhoeft defeated Miss Natalie Browning, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.  
Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood, 6-2, 6-3.

DOUBLES  
First Round  
Mrs. R. L. Wood and Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Grace Gillette and Miss Helen Gillette, 6-0, 11-9.  
Second Round  
Mrs. Wood and Miss Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. F. K. Van Winkle and Miss Emily Scott, 6-3, 6-2.  
Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Natalie Browning defeated Miss M. H. Taylor and Miss Adele Craig, 6-0, 6-2.  
Miss Adele Craig and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer Jr. defeated Miss Helene Pollak and Miss Helen Bernhard by default.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Detroit opened its first eastern trip by defeating New York here Thursday by a score of 2 to 0. Mitchell shut out New York with seven scattered hits, though a fine throw by Heilman prevented a New York score in the fourth inning.

Spencer drove in Veach with both Detroit runs, with an infield out in the second inning and a single in the sixth. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit.....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0-2  
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0  
Batteries—Mitchell and Spencer; Caldwell and Walters. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly. Time—1h. 33m.

## ENGLISH HIGH IS WINNER AT TRACK

Boston English High School won the ninth annual outdoor Boston high school track and field championship meet at Technology Field, Cambridge, Thursday afternoon, by scoring heavily in the intermediate and junior divisions in the final heats. English High School scored a total of 99 points, which is one half point more than the school won by last year. The Boston High School of Commerce was second with a total of 73 points. As was the case last year, there was a wide margin between these two teams. Boston Latin being third with 22 points.

Hyde Park, East Boston and Brighton scored 13 points each, and tied for fourth place. West Roxbury totaled 12 points, Mechanic Arts had five points, Charlestown three and South Boston two.

In spite of the adverse conditions this spring, the meet was a very successful one, and eight new records were established, beside one being equaled. English High School athletes broke six records and equaled one, and the other two broken records go to the credit of the Commerce athletes. James Peeney of English broke the intermediate high jump record with 5ft. 5 1/2 in., two inches better than the old mark, and equaled the record time of 5:15s. for the 45-yard hurdles.

S. W. Driscoll of Commerce bettered the senior quarter-mile record by one-fifth of a second by doing the distance in 53s. Francis Tobin of the same school did 10ft. 1 1/4 in. in the standing broad jump, bettering the record by an inch. B. D. Davis of English bettered the junior 110-yard dash by one-fifth of a second by covering the distance in 12:4.5s., and Edwin Ellis of the same school put the shot in the same division 44ft. 7 1/4 in. for a new record. 1. Bluestein of English cleared 9ft. 3 1/4 in. for the standing broad jump, a new intermediate record, and W. E. Walstein of English set a new shot record in the division.

TUFTS ELECTS MANAGER  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MEDFORD, Mass.—A special election for manager of track athletics at Tufts College, resulted in the selection Thursday of J. C. Geer '18, of Three Rivers, Mass. Geer was prominent as one of the assistant managers of track last year.

## EAST AND WEST DIVIDE GAMES

Boston Wins for Former, While Detroit Wins for the Latter in the Only American League Contests Played

| Team         | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Boston       | 27  | 10   | .730 |
| Chicago      | 27  | 13   | .675 |
| New York     | 20  | 16   | .556 |
| Cleveland    | 22  | 21   | .512 |
| Detroit      | 15  | 21   | .417 |
| St. Louis    | 15  | 23   | .396 |
| Philadelphia | 13  | 23   | .361 |
| Washington   | 13  | 25   | .342 |

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
Boston 5, Cleveland 1.  
Detroit 5, New York 0.

GAMES TODAY  
Cleveland at Boston.  
Detroit at New York, postponed.  
St. Louis at Washington.  
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Only two games were played in the American League baseball championship race yesterday and honors between the eastern and western clubs were even as Boston won for the former by defeating Cleveland at Boston, 5 to 1, while Detroit won from New York at New York by a score of 2 to 0. The other teams were not scheduled to play.

## WORLD'S CHAMPIONS DEFEAT CLEVELAND

Making their first appearance on their home grounds in about a month Thursday, the Boston Red Sox opened a stay at Fenway Park, which will take in a visit from all four Western clubs, with a 5 to 1 victory over Cleveland. This was the tenth straight victory for Boston.

Mays pitched for the winners and was in good form, holding Cleveland to four hits and being given some fine support in the field. Boehling and Coumbe pitched for Cleveland and were found for only seven hits, but Boston made their hits count in the run column. Three of them were scored on a home run by Gardner in the sixth inning. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston.....0 0 1 0 3 0 1 5-7  
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1  
Batteries—Mays and Agnew; Boehling, Coumbe and O'Neill. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 57m.

## DETROIT DEFEATS NEW YORK TEAM, 2-0

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Detroit opened its first eastern trip by defeating New York here Thursday by a score of 2 to 0. Mitchell shut out New York with seven scattered hits, though a fine throw by Heilman prevented a New York score in the fourth inning.

Spencer drove in Veach with both Detroit runs, with an infield out in the second inning and a single in the sixth. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit.....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0-2  
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0  
Batteries—Mitchell and Spencer; Caldwell and Walters. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly. Time—1h. 33m.

## STATE SINGLES TOURNEY PLANS

Conditions for the State lawn tennis singles to be held on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, starting June 11, have been announced by the tournament committee. The committee consists of Richard Bishop, R. C. Seaver, H. C. Johnson, N. W. Niles, G. W. Wightman, G. P. Gardner Jr. and R. N. Williams 2d. The grass courts will be used.

The tournament is to be known as the Massachusetts State singles patriotic tourney, and the net proceeds, together with the amount collected from the spectators each day, will be donated to the American Red Cross. No prizes will be awarded, and the winner will be called upon to play H. C. Johnson in an exhibition match, since no title will go with the tourney this year. All matches will be two out of three sets, except the final and challenge rounds, which will be three out of five.

HOLY CROSS WINS TENNIS CONTEST  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown University lawn tennis team was defeated by Holy Cross here Thursday afternoon by 4 to 2. Captain Eddy was the only Brown man to win his singles match and with Ames made the other point for Brown. These teams tied in Worcester a few weeks ago. The summary:

SINGLES  
Eddy, Brown, defeated Tiffany, Holy Cross, 2-6, 7-5, 6-2.  
McManus, Holy Cross, defeated Ames, Brown, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.  
Fitzgerald, Holy Cross, defeated Stockwell, Brown, 4-6, 6-4, 6-0.  
Kileen, Holy Cross, defeated Beagan, Brown, 6-3, 6-4.

DOUBLES  
Eddy and Ames, Brown, defeated Tiffany and McManus, Holy Cross, 14-12, 6-1.  
Fitzgerald and Kileen, Holy Cross, defeated Stockwell and Beagan, Brown, 6-2, 0-6, 6-1.

COBB OUT OF 300 CLASS  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ty Cobb is not among the 300 hitters of the American League today, the first time since he began his brilliant career as a regular for Detroit. He made one hit yesterday, but dropped below 300.

## JOHNSON FAILS TO SEE M'CALL THIS MORNING

President of American League to Try to See Massachusetts Governor in New York City

B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs left this city for New York on the 1 o'clock train this afternoon, having arrived in Boston on the same train as the Cleveland club players yesterday on his annual spring trip to this city.

President Johnson did not come to Boston specially to see the Governor of Massachusetts regarding the playing of two games some Sunday this summer, but did plan to see Governor McCall this morning and talk that subject over with him. Mr. Johnson was unable to carry out this part of his program as the Massachusetts Governor is in Washington and is not due in Boston until tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Johnson stated before leaving the city this afternoon that he had telegraphed to New York to see if he could not meet Governor McCall in that city this evening. Governor McCall plans to



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### ROYAL VISIT TO FORESTRY CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, England—The King and Queen accompanied by Princess Mary recently paid a visit to the Canadian Forestry Corps Camp in Windsor Great Park. They visited the Princess Victoria Canadian Recreation (Y. M. C. A.) Hut, the electric power station, the men's mess room and some of the huts. They also inspected the officers' lines and their mess, with its large dining room, drawing room and kitchen. In walking through the camp the King had some conversation with a lumberman who had been at the review in Quebec 17 years ago at which the King was present. At the request of Queen Mary, the band played "The Maple Leaf" before the royal party left the camp.

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JAPAN'S PART IN  
THE WAR VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The appreciation with which Japan's attitude and services in the war are regarded in well informed circles in Paris is shown in an editorial which appeared in the Temps at the time of the elections in Japan. Having referred to the situation of parties and the struggle between liberal and bureaucratic tendencies in that country, the Temps reviews Japan's part in the war: "Japan has, up to the present, remained aloof from the battlefields on which the issue of the struggle will be decided, says the French paper. Its part is however, not without importance. From the beginning of hostilities it took the necessary measures to destroy the German base of operations in China. In three months Tsing-Tao surrendered. The Japanese navy pursued the German squadrons in the Pacific and seized the German oceanic colonies. The Japanese fleet watches the route followed by the Australian transports and undertakes the responsibility of insuring security in the Indian and far eastern seas. The Japanese arsenals and factories have sent guns, rifles and munitions to Russia; they are working actively on her behalf. The naval building yards are, to the utmost of their capacity, helping to replace the ships which the Teuton pirates destroy."

There have been times, continues the Temps, when even greater services have been hoped for from Japan, and if these have not been given, the responsibility does not rest solely with Japan, and in any case it would be unjust and contrary to truth to attribute this omission to unsatisfied exigencies. Japan has not ceased to be a very loyal and active ally, even though it limits its activity to certain clearly defined limits. It is holding itself in reserve, but national feeling and the true interest of Japan are influences which urge increased effort on its part, and as the Mikado's representative in Paris, M. Matsui, said recently in the great Sorbonne amphitheater: Japan has done all that it was possible for her to do and will do even more. The speeches delivered by the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the sitting of the Diet at which the decree of dissolution was read, confirms the Government's sincere desire to cooperate at the side of the Allies up to the time of final victory, both with its military and naval forces and in economic ways. This is a confirmation of the invariable trend of the policy of Japan and its relation as much with the Allies as with the Powers which appeared attracted in their direction. Relations with North and South America are taking a most friendly course, and if the Terauchi Cabinet takes into account the aims of the Japanese people in the great neighboring empire, its Minister for Foreign Affairs proclaims its intention not to intervene in any way in the affairs of China other than to help in the gradual realization of reforms. Japan wants China's independence and integrity maintained; it intends to establish good relations with that country which will give China security and liberty of action to the Government at Tokyo.

It would be premature and unwise, concludes the Temps, to pass judgment here on the part which may still fall in this war to the Japanese ally, but it is certain that, just as it destroyed the German grasp on China, so it will, at the close of hostilities, prevent all attempts to reestablish German influence in the Far East.

LEAGUE AGAINST  
USE OF ALCOHOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The annual meeting of the sections from the department of the Seine of the National League Against the Excessive Use of Alcohol took place at the Sorbonne under the presidency of M. le Professeur Debove, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Medicine and president of the National League Against the Excessive Use of Alcohol. The chairman in his opening speech, after having spoken of the bad effects of alcohol, said that they were confronted by powerful vested interests in the shape of the manufacturers and sellers of alcohol. Legislators had too often succumbed to their efforts at the elections. They must fight against the enemy within the country, just as their soldiers were fighting against the enemy without. The defenders of alcohol, said M. Debove, were the friends of Germany. A lecture was subsequently given by Mme. le Dr. Girard-Mangin, directress of the Hospital Edith Cavell. "Parliament and Anti-Alcohol Measures" was the subject of a speech by M. Joseph Reinach, who said that the deputies and senators were perfectly well aware of the ill effects of alcohol, but nevertheless the measures adopted to combat it were quite ineffectual. The case against alcohol, said M. Reinach, did not need arguing; judgment had been given, nevertheless the parliamentary battle continued. They should resolve on a political agitation against the English manner against the reelection of any deputy or senator, whatever his record or his merit might be, who refused to vote for the suppression of alcohol. It was not only they themselves, the militants, who should refuse their vote to such an one, but they should undertake a propaganda and carry it through at a given time in the whole country. For alcohol or for the race the choice must be made.

## SWISS MACHINE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Swiss press has noted with interest an article in a recent issue of the English shipping organ, *Siren and Shipping*, on the relations that might be established between British shipyards and the Swiss machine industry. The article was contributed by M. Neulens-Marliem, the author of "The

Free Rhine," and recommended English shipbuilders to place orders with Swiss firms with a view to hastening the completion of the numerous warships and merchantmen under construction. Swiss factories, it pointed out, are well able to supply much of the apparatus and equipment necessary for such vessels, especially motors, and its author then went on to dwell on the prospect that would be opened up for the development of Anglo-Swiss trade relations by the neutralization of the Rhine. If that were effected, he wrote, the great river might well become an important economic channel between the two countries.

BRITISH EMPIRE  
AFTER THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British Empire Producers Association have given a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel at which the principal guests were Mr. Walter Long, Secretary for the Colonies and Mr. Robert Rogers, the Canadian Minister of Public Works. The chairman, Sir Owen Phillips, M. P., said that Great Britain's chief care had always been to help the consumer; their association had for its object the assistance of the producer. Mr. Walter Long said he was very glad that the British Empire Producers Association had been formed. He was a politician, and politicians were not always very popular with business men; there should, he maintained, be a closer association between politicians and business men. Business men should decide upon a policy and then do their best to secure the election of men who would make the Empire their first consideration. They had learned many lessons from the war, said Mr. Long. Much suffering might have been saved if they had realized better what was going on in the world and prepared themselves better to take their part. They must see to it that the sacrifices which had been made were not made in vain, as they would be if they did not attain a real victory which would assure the peace of the world for many years to come, and if they did not make full use of the lessons they had learned. Nothing, Mr. Long said, he believed, was required for the sustenance of the Empire which could not be found within it. He would be sorry to see the day when the British Empire would not offer a free entry to those who were prepared to come and settle among them and work for the Empire, but they ought to be more careful than they had been in the past. They must see to it that those who were working within the Empire to advance their own interests were not at the same time devising plans by which they could use the power and wealth they had gained in that way for the advantage of their own country. The resources of the Empire only needed developing, Mr. Long stated, and to bring this about organization, activity and closer attention to the needs of the Empire were required. The Empire must be looked upon as a business concern and business men should not leave its government wholly in the hands of politicians. Mr. Rogers said that unpreparedness for war had cost them dear. They should not allow themselves to lose the blessings of peace by unpreparedness. Every citizen should do his best to see that they did not suffer after the signing of peace, from the lack of trade munitions, as they had already suffered from the lack of war munitions.

BRITISH VIEWS  
ON WAR BREAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A paper on "Flour and Bread" was read by Sir Francis Fox at a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Arts. Capt. Charles Bathurst, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Food, who presided, said that it was probable that bread and its relative availability, both in England and Germany, as well as its economic use, would prove to be the determining factor in the war. He expressed great satisfaction at the serious consideration that was being given in the House to the Corn Production Bill, and hoped that it would be passed without any effective opposition. He believed that it would result in a very much larger area of land being devoted to the production of their most essential food, and in the increased prosperity of the rural population. He referred to a statement once made by Mr. S. Terry to the effect that all the four coatings of the wheat berry, except the bran, were fit for human consumption. The war bread was, Captain Bathurst said, an almost complete human food, and when combined with butter or margarine was a complete human food. The general public did not desire it, although they accepted it faute de mieux. If there was a public demand for bread of the war type, the millers, to whose patriotism he could bear full testimony, would be prepared to meet that demand in time. But the millers had spent hundreds of thousands of pounds on modern milling machinery, and could not be expected to scrap it all, unless there was the certainty of a demand not only during, but after the war. The educational value of war-time experience was very considerable in many directions. It was teaching them a large degree of simple wisdom and giving a sense of proportion which, under the artificial conditions under which they had lived, they had failed to entertain.

## Sir Francis Fox then followed with his paper. He expressed the hope that

much greater economy would be exercised by all classes, and that the grievous waste of barley and sugar for the manufacture of beer and spirits would be arrested and those ingredients saved for actual food. The reckless pursuit of cheap wheat under the operation of free trade had brought them to the dearest bread that any one could remember, and within sight of the possibility of no bread at all.

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Thanks, however, to the war, the

grave error of all previous governments—of both parties—who neglected agriculture, had been brought home to the nation in a way that no amount of discussion would have accomplished.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A memorial has been presented to the Imperial War Cabinet, signed by 81 associations of producers and manufacturers throughout the Empire, indicating the basis upon which they consider an imperial economic system could be constructed.

Among other things they emphasize the need for unity not only between various classes, but throughout the Empire itself, in order to establish economic security and progress. They recommend that remunerative employment should be available to all under such conditions as will insure freedom, comfort, and prosperity, and that all the resources of capital, labor, and natural science should be directed towards the development of the Empire. The resolutions of the Paris economic conference are accepted as a sound basis for development, and it is represented that the present system of general and technical education should be thoroughly revised in order that all classes may have equal opportunities afforded them for study.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Choosing the Children's Motion Films

"Do you choose the motion picture films that your children see as carefully as you select the books that they read?" That is the question which Mrs. Jane Stannard Johnson, chairman of the Motion Picture Committee of the Woman's Press Club of New York, would like to ask all mothers. For, now that there is at least one "movie" theater in practically every neighborhood, and children in general evince so much interest in the entertainment furnished by screen folk, it behooves the mothers to give as much attention to the pictures exhibited to their little folks as they bestow upon the literature which they permit them to read.

All through the winter and spring, Mrs. Johnson has been conducting an experiment in suitable "movies" for children and, at her instigation, there have been special performances for the youngsters in two theaters in New York City every Saturday morning, without interruption, for six months. She herself has gone about, giving lectures on the subject of what the children ought to see, before mothers' clubs, parent-teachers' associations and such organizations, and has tried to enlist their assistance in the work of providing the right sort of films at a convenient time for the little folks.

"The men who are in the motion picture business feel that they cannot put their money into the manufacture of large numbers of films made especially for children. Just at this time, because the demand is not sufficient to enable them to get their money back. That is why the parents and teachers must realize that the responsibility of selecting the films which the children shall see rests largely upon them. They can create a sufficient demand. Many admirable films are shown which grown-ups may see and enjoy with all propriety, but no amount of censorship could make them suitable for little children. Many people, interested in having the best there is to be had in motion picture films, advocate strict censorship, partly because they believe that it is necessary for the protection of the children. But, in their case, censorship is not sufficient; careful selection is a prime necessity.

"Children's performances are usually given on Saturday mornings, because neither the parents nor the teachers in the schools want the children to frequent the motion picture theaters on school days or at night. These extra performances, of course, mean extra expense to the producer, and the number of Saturday morning performances throughout the United States has been quite insignificant so far, although spasmodic attempts to have them have been made in various places. But that is not the fault of the picture men. It has seemed to me, as I have been interested in this work, that less than 10 per cent of the mothers realize that they should and can select the photo plays for the children. If the mothers and teachers of a community were to get together and tell the manager of the local theater what they wanted, and see that the children patronize the house when the films suitable for them are shown, they might accomplish excellent results.

"All winter I have had announcements of these special Saturday morning performances with films for children made in the schoolhouses in the neighborhood of the theaters which have given them, and the response on the part of the children, although not what I have hoped for, has been fair, and I believe it will increase.

"One important duty of this committee of which I am chairman," she continued, "has been to see that the children are properly chaperoned, for, according to the law, they are not permitted to enter the motion picture theater unless accompanied by parent or guardian. So it has been necessary to supply plenty of guardians. Various women have joined with me in attending these performances and acting as guardians to the youngsters; the Boy Scouts have helped us, also. The teachers of a school in the

vicinity of one of these motion picture houses, which has been giving these Saturday morning films, asked those of her pupils who attended them to write letters, as an English composition exercise, telling what they thought of these special performances and the pictures shown. Some of the letters, which were turned over to Mrs. Johnson, were quite interesting and from them she was able to make a sort of survey of what the children liked and did not like. Their comments on the ordinary pictures which they saw at other times were also illuminating. Several announced that they go to the library afterwards to read the stories which they have seen portrayed upon the screen, and they are pleased with the fidelity of the representations. Of course, being school exercises, the young writers remark that these Saturday morning films are "educational" and "helpful" and thus "very different from other pictures." One small boy announces that in his opinion "they are quite good. The reason I think this is that it is not good to let children see moving pictures that are romances or something like that."

A little girl says: "The pictures are very interesting, because they are mostly all fairy tales and even though they are they each teach a moral." Another writes: "It was a very nice picture only parts of it were not like the story. But of course that did not harm it of its beauty. It was a nice, clean picture, and of course, even though it was a fairy tale it was nice." Still another little girl confides as follows: "They seem nice because in the evening they show drama pictures and I don't understand them very well. But I read the stories of the pictures I see in the morning and then I understand them." Again, comes this comment, apropos of a fairy tale film: "I thought it was nice that the evening pictures because the evening pictures have things so impossible and most of them are silly. Things that are impossible don't interest me as I know they are not true."

All of these letters show a genuine enjoyment of the pictures shown, however, concluded Mrs. Johnson, "and there seems no doubt, I am convinced, that the children do like good things that are chosen carefully for them. Moreover, there is no reason, as this experiment has shown, why they should not be guided to see the right pictures, as well as to read the right books."

When first contemplated, it seems a far cry from the old coffer and chest to the modern bureau or commode. But students of furniture make straight the line of descent of the modern bureau from these first pieces of family furniture.

There is, perhaps, nothing more interesting in antiques to study than the history of furniture. When once the knowledge is acquired which unlocks the seeming intricacy of the complex patterns, designs, and forms in which the old furniture is found, the student finds the story of the social conditions of the different national households written as plainly upon those pieces as on the leaves of a book, and often much more accurately. In the decoration and form lies the secret, and a period is as accurately determined by the style of these two items as if the date were written upon the article of furniture. The kind of wood has much to do, also, in deciding the age and nationality.

"It may certainly be laid down as a maxim that, in choosing furniture, we should endeavor to acquire articles of some definite historical interest," declares J. P. Blake in one of his interesting books in the series known as "Little Books About Furniture." "A little carving or molding, however rough, is very often an indication of the time in which the

## The Primrose

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is surely no flower that brings back the happy careless days of childhood to the English more than the primrose. For does it not conjure vividly before them some day in the spring, when they penetrated down the mossy way in the wood and saw the little yellow flowers dotted here and there across the bars of sunlight which found their way through the leafless trees; or how they scrambled up the rocky ledges of the hill and found the first primroses peeping from some sheltered nook? How fresh the faint scent and how clear the delicate color of the petals! No wonder that it has given its name to the whole race of its relations, which spreads all round the world and contains countless forms of beauty and many a diverse fragrance. But they all have the same shaped flower, with five segments diverging from a slender tube, and all keep their five stamens, one opposite each segment. This marks the genus, and whether the flowers are all on separate stalks from the ground, like this one, or grow in a bunch at the top, like the cowslip; whether they are in several rings up the central stalk, as in some of the prettiest Himalayan ones, or are in long tall-like spikes, like many of the newly discovered species from the wilds of western China; whatever their form and color, they are all known at once by the stamens to be the sisters of the English primrose. Botanists call them primulas, preferring to keep the common English name especially for the old favorite. The name primrose is as every one knows, derived from the Latin *primus*, first. The Italians call it *fiore di prima vera*,

the flower of early spring, and the old English authors, Pryme rolles, which became shortened into primrose.

One of the most remarkable points about the English primrose was long ago noticed by children. It has two forms. In one, the little hole that comes in the middle of the flower is closed by a tiny ball; in the other, by a ring of stamens. The first they call a pin-eyed primrose, the other thrum-eyed—one bearing a resemblance to a pin's head, the other to a thimble. The ball is the top of the style, and one might think at first that there were no stamens in the pin-eyed flower, no style in the other. As a matter of fact, every one contains both, but, in the thrum-eyed flowers, the stigma, or top of the style, is hidden halfway down the tube; and, in the pin-eyed, the stamens are hidden in the same way. This aliorphism, as it is called, is very important to the species. When a bee visits a flower, it has to put its tongue down the whole length of the tube to get the honey. So, in a thrum-eyed plant, its tongue gets pollen at the root, and as long as it goes on visiting the flowers of that plant, they are always the same form on the same plant; it gets more and more pollen in the root, but never leaves any on the style, because that touches the middle of its tongue each time, and not the root. But, as soon as it happens to visit a pin-eyed plant, the stigma comes against its tongue-root and gets some pollen. If the bee visits a pin-eyed plant first, the problem is reversed, but, in any case, no pollen from any particular plant gets on to its own stigma, and thus the much detested self-fertilization is avoided.

## A Group of Beautiful Hand-Wrought Textiles

Designing textiles that shall be not only beautiful and artistic, but also practical for everyday use, is one of the foremost subjects in which American artists are interested today. Not long ago four prizes were offered for hand-decorated textiles and, in addition, a group of supplementary prizes. The successful textiles, as well as a large number of others that were submitted, have been exhibited by the Art Alliance of America, in New York, and have aroused a large amount of interest.

The winner of the first prize was a beautiful batik, a long chiffon scarf

the decorative arts known to the world, is becoming popular with artists of today in the United States. It is a native industry of the island of Java, and is still carried on there almost, if not quite, as casually as ever, according to all accounts. The Javanese have confined their work almost wholly to cotton fabrics. Their bold, barbaric, yet conventional or geometric designs, they put on with dye. The process is fairly simple, but a lengthy one.

In the first place, the design must be drawn or transferred from a pattern upon the cloth which, of course,

is put on again over all parts not destined to become green, for instance. Blue, orange and other colors desired are put on according to the same procedure.

Sometimes the work is abbreviated by outlining the design in wax and painting it in with the various colored dyes, rather than by immersing the whole fabric. The wax forms the boundaries and keeps each color from interfering with the others. Javanese craftsmen, however, do not draw their designs upon the material first, nor do they use the modern transfer patterns. Instead, they apply the hot wax



Courtesy of the Art Alliance of America

An interesting batik for a wall hanging, designed by Edmund Froese

of dark brown, with a conventional repeated design in deep crimson. The colors were rich and lovely. This, it was stated, could be reproduced for use, though hardly by the elaborate process of batik work. It might, however, be copied by block printing, which is easier and lends itself readily to a repeated pattern.

A number of pictorial batiks were offered for wall hangings, exquisite things in gorgeous colors; these, however, will not reproduce, so they say, but, if copied, must be copied by hand.

Batik, one of the most ancient of

must be stretched tightly and fastened to a frame or table. Suppose the background is to be red, for instance. All the rest of the design must be covered with beeswax which has been melted and poured on carefully while hot. When this has become cold, the fabric may be dipped into the red dye. This dye, of course, must be cold or barely tepid; in order that the wax may not be melted off the parts of the cloth which it is intended to protect. When the red dye is thoroughly dry, the wax is removed—turpentine, probably, will assist the process—and

directly to the cloth, by means of a small instrument called a "janting," and put on their design in free hand. A confectioner's contrivance for decorating a cake with icing might answer the purpose, if one wanted to try her hand at this work and did not find it convenient to get the proper instrument. Or, a much simpler way would be to use a stencil.

The wax frequently crackles, particularly when spread over large areas, and so, when the fabric is immersed in the dye, the liquid seeps through the wax and, when it is removed, streaks or veining appear which give the surface a slight resemblance to marble. The Javanese, so it is said, do not approve of the crackled effect, but consider that it shows poor workmanship; however, the American makers of batik find it artistic and attractive, as a rule.

Few colors are used in the pieces of batik that come here from Java, a sort of dull terra cotta and white seeming to be the most popular. They still adorn in this manner the "sarong," or skirt, which both men and women wear draped about their bodies. These are often of quaint and intricate design.

American artists who make batiks usually choose silks or chiffons to adorn in that manner, and they get all sorts of gorgeous results. One interesting piece shown at this textile design exhibition was a frieze-like band, on a background of dull orange, portraying the procession of the Canterbury pilgrims. Somehow, it reminded one of old frescoes seen on the walls of ancient buildings in Italy.

A colorful and decidedly interesting wall hanging, decorated in this fashion, showed a picturesque, red-roofed castle, perched on the top of a huge rocky hill of orange-brown, while in the flower-dotted fields below lovely ladies with billowy skirts stood out as white silhouettes against the yellow sky.

Soft chiffon or gauzy crepe scarfs were beautifully decorated in batik or, chiefly, in the dyeing and also in block printing. This latter style of decoration was combined most effectively with embroidery. One example of this, with a conventionalized basket of flowers as motif, reminded one of an exquisite piece of old Italian brocade. A lovely scarf of gray-blue silk with soft, crepe-like surface, was adorned with a border and simple design, repeated at rather large intervals, of the Gothic trefoil in old gold. Block printing on velvet was also shown to be both beautiful and effective.

Stenciling, too, proved an excellent and agreeable medium for the designing of fabrics of all sorts. Weaving on hand looms was also represented, together with the art of making hooked rugs. One example of the latter would delight any child in the nursery, for it pictured Miss Bo Peep, with a nice little white lamb at each side and a whole row of tails hanging over her head.

The Art Alliance of America, which has opened its galleries to this exhibition—usually it shows the work of its members only—is much interested in helping young artists to sell their work, to get commissions and a footing in the world of art, to give them advice and all possible help, for its members are deeply interested in stimulating American art. As they say in their recently published annual report: "This is our opportunity to develop trained American talent, to make our market independent and to give to the people of our country truth and beauty in the small, as well as in the large, things of everyday living—which is the spirit of art in democracy."

Entire Wheat Flour  
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

## New Ideas in Everyday Dress

Every little while the advocates of dress reform burst forth with a new idea, or, often, a whole series of them, which they bestow upon an always interested, albeit a not always reform-inclined, public. Not long ago a group of New York women who believe firmly in their right to wear the sort of clothes they like and find becoming, irrespective of the mandates of designers of conventional fashions, revolted and, inviting many individuals who were interested in designing "different" clothes for women and some merchants who made a business of selling simple, comfortable things for feminine apparel to join in an exhibition of their wares, they staged the display in the home of a well-known clubwoman of the city and sent out cards of invitation far and wide. The response astonished them; the rooms were so filled with interested women that it was hard to see the garments.

Simplicity was the keynote, but it was an artistic, not merely a utilitarian, simplicity. There were suits and coat dresses made on good and practical lines and minus shoddy ornamentation. There was one businesslike gown which could hardly be seen except by those on the inner edge of the circle continually swarming about it; that was a wonderful convertible garment which, so it was whispered about, possessed eight pockets and could be worn out on the street in the morning and, with the whisking off of the deep cuffs and the substitution, if desired, of a pair made of Georgette crepe, also the insertion of a lace vest, be made into an afternoon costume at short notice. Then there was another gown from which hooks, eyes, buttons, buttonholes and patent fastenings were entirely eliminated; the waist was held in place by the clever adjustment of a sash that encircled the figure twice.

There were garden costumes that made more than one woman feel inclined to go home and plant some sort of a garden, even if she lived in an apartment and could do no more than establish a window box in every window. One of these was a gorgeous, huge-pocketed, rose-pink crepe affair, as dainty and charming as one could wish, and one beauty of it was that you could slip it on over whatever other clothes you happened to be wearing. A plainer affair for the woman who meant to get out and dig in a real garden was made of khaki and looked as though it would stand any amount of genuine farming.

Smocks and blouses were shown in hand-woven fabrics in most exquisite colors, finished off with fringe along the lower edge.

A dainty summer gown was made of a sheer cotton fabric, plaided with fine lines of black and red or rose color on a white ground. This was made very simply indeed. The waist—it was a one-piece gown—was shirred several times at one and a half or two-inch intervals, which caused the full skirt to hang with a

graceful sweep. The V neck was finished off simply with a sheer white organdie sailor collar.

All sorts of gowns for the home were exhibited, of soft silks and satins and crepes, many of them draped in somewhat unusual, but artistic, lines. Tunics were popular. A pretty gown of foulard was cut with a flowing, pointed, one-piece tunic, which formed the waist, as well, except for the sleeves. It slipped on over the head, and had attractive little three-cornered insets of gay embroidery at the neck. At the waist it was gathered in by a sash of the silk, which was wrapped around twice, and then knotted loosely at one side. The skirt was quite plain. The long sleeves were set into the top of the tunic in raglan style. This was particularly becoming to the tall, slender woman who wore it.

Sprays of flowers made of silk adorned house gowns of soft, pastel-colored silks. Most of these, according to the makers who showed them off, required little time in the making, being, in many cases, draped upon the one who was to wear them, and then cut out afterward.

The popular batik appeared on many of the evening gowns. One airy garment proved to be an evening coat of gauzy crepe, adorned with a huge design in batik; it slipped on over the head and fell in soft folds, weighted down by tassels at each side.

One little gown of black satin had a most gorgeous batik scarf with a huge butterfly in soft, misty colors for decoration, attached to the back of it. This scarf fell straight from the shoulders, almost to the hem of the gown. This frock, without the scarf, of course, so some one said, cost about \$8 in money and a mere two hours in time. It was cut with a pointed neck and slipped on over the head. The lines were long and flowing, and the beautiful scarf attached to the shoulders added all the adornment necessary.

Among the interesting gowns shown for wear in one's own room, for comfort, was a Turkish affair of soft, sage-green silk crepe. This consisted of bloomers or trousers, gathered in at the ankle with a ruffle, and one of those squarish Chinese style smocks, finished off with a few oriental ornaments.

A smock that any woman could copy with ease was made of violet linen, with a conventional design stenciled upon it in black. With this decoration was combined embroidery in wools in peacock blue, orange, red and other colors. And yet it was simple, and the lines, as in all of the garments shown, were graceful and artistic.

Moreover, they were economical; that is, they were made of good materials, with as little work as was compatible with good sewing, and with little in the way of ornament, and that little what almost any woman could do, not batik, necessarily, but stenciling or simple embroidery.

## Transforming the Faded Carpet

The summer cottage was all in order, and the first caller had been announced. They were sitting in the big living-room, looking out over the bay. She was a distant relative, so she felt privileged to make approving comments and ask a question or two. The living-room carpet interested her; it was different, somehow, from those to which she had always been accustomed, but she liked it, and so she asked what kind it was.

"That carpet has a tale attached," the hostess replied, with a smile, "and I am so well pleased with it that I am going to tell you about it. In case you might like to try the same experiment, I believe, you see, in passing on helpful hints. And this one has proved so satisfactory that I want other people to have a chance to profit by it."

"This is really an old ingrained carpet. It was not worn out, but it was much stained and spotted, and, in addition, it faded badly. I sent it to the cleaner's. It came home beautifully clean, but so faded that it was not a pleasant looking object. It was too good to throw away, however, so I simply had to think out some way of making it good looking again—it had been very pretty originally. I had it

put down very carefully, and stretched well. Then I made some boiled starch of flour and water, and, with a wide paint brush, gave the carpet a good coat. This I considered as a filler. When that was perfectly dry, I went over it a second time, giving it another coat of the starch. When that, in turn, had dried, I went over the whole surface a third time, but instead of putting on any more of the starch, I used wash paint. This, too, I allowed to get perfectly dry; then I put on the fourth and last coat, this of the wash paint as well. Now I expect this carpet to last some time longer, and it is certainly much more satisfactory to me than in its unpainted, faded state. And it is, moreover, just the thing for this summer cottage, for it can be kept clean so easily."

## Brown Sugar Cookies

Beat together 1½ cups of brown sugar and ½ cup of butter and, when that is well creamed, beat in 1 egg. Add ½ cup of milk. Sift together 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 scant teaspoon of soda and 2½ cups of flour. If it is preferred to drop the cookies, instead of rolling them out, use only 2 cups of flour.



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## THE HOME FORUM

## From "The Summer Rain"

Here while I lie beneath this walnut bough,  
What care I for the Greeks or for Troy town,  
If juster battles are enacted now  
Between the ants upon this hummock's crown?

Bid Homer wait till I the issue learn,  
If red or black the gods will favor most,  
Or yonder Ajax will the phalanx turn,  
Struggling to heave some rock against the host.

Tell Shakespeare to attend some leisure hour,  
For now I've business with this drop of dew,  
And see you not, the clouds prepare a shower,—  
I'll meet him shortly when the sky is blue.

This bed of herdsgrass and wild oats was spread  
Last year with nicer skill than monarchs use,  
A clover tuft is pillow for my head,  
And violets quite overtop my shoes.

And now the cordial clouds have shut all in,  
And gently aways the wind to say all's well;  
The scattered drops are falling fast and thin,  
Some in the pool, some in the flower-bell.

I am well drenched upon my bed of oats;  
But see that globe come rolling down its stem,  
Now like a lonely planet there it floats,  
And now it sinks into my garment's hem.

Drip, drip the trees for all the country round  
And richness rare distills from every bough;  
The wind alone it makes every sound,  
Shaking down crystals on the leaves below.

—Henry David Thoreau.

## An Athenian Ideal

Thucydides makes Pericles say: "We aim at a life without extravagance, and contemplative without unmanliness; wealth is in our eyes a thing not for ostentation, but for reasonable use; and it is not the acknowledgment of poverty we think disgraceful, but the want of endeavor to avoid it."

## Self-Restraint

Yet nothing which is learned in youth is so really valuable as the power and the habit of self-restraint, of self-sacrifice, of energetic, continuous and concentrated effort.—Lecky.

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## Town Hall, Delft

"In the summer of 1584, William of Orange was residing at Delft," says Motley in "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." "It was a quiet, cheerful, yet somewhat drowsy little city, that ancient burgh of Delft. The placid canals by which it was intersected in every direction were all planted with whispering, umbrageous rows of limes and poplars, and along these watery highways the traffic of the place glided so noiselessly that the town seemed the abode of silence and tranquillity. The streets were clean and airy, the houses well built, the whole aspect of the place thriving."

"One of the principal thoroughfares

was called the old Delft-street. It was shaded on both sides by lime-trees, which in that midsummer season covered the surface of the canal which flowed between them with their light and fragrant blossoms. On one side of this street was the 'old Kirk,' a plain, antique structure of brick, with lancet windows, and with a tall, slender tower, which inclined, at a very considerable angle, towards a house upon the other side of the canal. That house was the mansion of William the Silent. It stood directly opposite the church, being separated by a spacious courtyard from the street, while the stables and other offices in the rear

extended to the city wall. A narrow lane, opening out of Delft-street, ran along the side of the house and court, in the direction of the ramparts. The house was a plain, two-storied edifice of brick, with red-tiled roof, and had formerly been a cloister dedicated to Saint Agatha."

## Emerson About Alcott

The talk turning upon other topics, I remember particularly what was said of Alcott, one of whose Conversations I had lately attended, and found, as I confessed, disappointing. I said, "It was no doubt partly my fault that he was not inspired; for, as he told us complacently afterwards, 'A wise man among blockheads is the greatest blockhead of all.'"

With an amused smile Emerson replied, "That is Alcott. He is wise but cannot always command his wisdom. More than most men, he needs provocation—and the happy moment." When I asked why so great a man had never written anything remarkable, he said, "He makes sad work indeed when he attempts to put his thoughts on paper; as if the jealous muse forsook him the moment he takes himself to his pen." I recall also this observation: "He has precious goods on his shelves; but he has no show window." This was the first time I ever heard the "show window" metaphor used in this way, and I am inclined to think it originated with Emerson, perhaps on this very occasion.—John T. Trowbridge.

## Mr. Howells, His Father, and the Cow

Among the reminiscences of which Mr. Howells writes in his recent book, "Years of My Youth," there are some belonging to a time when his father took charge of a grist-mill and a saw-mill on the Little Miami River, and the family lived in an old log cabin until their house could be built.

"Before the family all came out to it a deputation of adventurers put it into what rude order they could. They glazed the narrow windows, they repaired the rotten floors, they touched (too sketchily, as it afterward appeared) the broken roof, and they prepared the walls of the ground-floor rooms. Perhaps it was my father's love of literature which inspired him to choose newspapers for this purpose; at any rate, he did so, and the effect as I remember had its decorative qualities. He had used a barrel of papers from the nearest postoffice, where they had been refused by people to whom they had been experimentally sent by the publishers, and the whole first page was taken up by a story, which broke off in the middle of a sentence at the foot of the last column, and tantalized us forever with fruitless conjecture as to the fate of hero and heroine."

"In due time the whole family took

up its abode in the cabin. The household furniture had been brought out and bestowed in its scanty space, the bookcase had been set up, and the unbound books laid easily accessible in barrels. There remained some of our possessions to follow, chief of which was the cow; for in those simple days people kept cows in town, and it fell to me to help my father drive ours out to her future home. We got on famously; talking of the wayside things so beautiful in the autumnal days, panopied in the savage splendor of the painted leaves; and of the books and authors so dear to the boy who limped barefooted by his father's side; with his eyes on the cow and his mind on Cervantes and Shakespeare. But the cow was very slow and it had fallen night and was already thick dark when we had made the twelve miles and stood under the white-limbed, phantasmal sycamores beside the tail-race of the grist mill and questioned how we should get across with our charge. We did not know how deep the water was, but we knew it was cold and we would rather not wade it. The only thing to do was to cross the head-race there, and come back to receive the cow on the other side of the tail-race. But the boy

leaps across the plain in a straight line."

"Many of the squatters . . . were quite in sympathy with my taste for investigating the marvels of animated nature, and often drew my attention to matters of interest that they had noted among the wild creatures which surrounded their dwellings, and from them I gleaned items of valuable information. One of these gentlemen sent for me to look at a curious wallaby which had been sent to him from North Queensland. I soon recognized this little animal as the spurt-tailed wallaby (Onychogale unguifera). The remarkable point about this wallaby is that its tail is furnished at the extremity with a large spur or claw, which in the specimen I examined was more than an inch in length, thick and heavy and sharp-pointed. I do not know that the animal uses this as a weapon of defence, but . . . I cannot think of any other use for such an appendage."

"The animal was two feet in length, and as I have said the tail was as much more. Of the habit of the species in a wild state I could glean no information. My friend's pet was . . . cheerful and disposed to be playful. It knew him and was not at all shy, and was kept in an enclosed garden where it helped itself to whatever vegetation took its fancy. This food was supplemented with grass and herbage brought from the meadows; but it was not a large eater and did little damage in the garden. During the heat of the day it liked to remain hid in its hut, but at sun-down it came forth and was very lively. It could leap sixteen or seventeen feet in a straight line, but could not clear obstacles that were more than two or three feet high. It was not afraid of the station dogs, permitted persons it knew to touch it, but was timid in the presence of strangers."

"The kind-hearted father urged but he would not compel; you cannot well use force with a boy when you have been talking literature and philosophy for half a day with him. We could see the lights in the cabin cheerfully twinkling, and we shouted to those within, but no one heard us. We called and called in vain. Nothing but the cold rush of the tail-race, the dry rustle of the sycamore leaves, and the homesick howling of the cow replied. We determined to drive her across, and pursue her with sticks and stones through the darkness beyond, and then run at the top of our speed to the sawmill and get back to take her into custody again. We carried out our part of the plan perfectly, but the cow had not entered into it with intelligence or sympathy. When we reached the other side of the tail-race she was nowhere to be found, and no appeals of 'Bos,' or 'Suky,' or 'Suboss' availed. She must have instantly turned and retraced in the darkness which seemed to have swallowed her up, the weary steps of the day, for she was found at her old home in the town the next morning. At any rate she had abandoned the father to the conversation of the son, and the son had nothing to say."

## Health

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOWEVER mortals may differ concerning the material systems which are supposed to safeguard health, they commonly agree that the health which they would promote, is a wholly material condition. Even if there be some admission that mental states may influence a man's physical condition, the material human mind insists upon thinking of health in terms of matter. So instead of health being regarded as a state of mind with power to withstand the suggestions of disease, it is very generally believed that health can be established and maintained only by a thorough study of disease. This virtually assumes that disease is an entity, a positive fact, while health is a dependent condition which, however desirable, can be won and made secure only as a man successfully contends with an evil reality.

Contrary to all this, Christian Science teaches that health is a state of consciousness produced by divine Principle, operating through spiritual law, and that it is therefore the normal condition of man. An apparent absence of health can be nothing more real than a condition of fear produced by the human mind's belief in a power apart from God. Health can never be realized by investigating disease, its opposite, but by proving the nothingness of disease, through a process of approximating the spiritual consciousness which reflects divine Principle. On page 120 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health."

Health is materially defined as a state in which all the natural functions are performed freely and without disease. What are these functions? Are they material or are they mental? If the so-called natural functions are wholly material and execute their offices independently of mind in one instance, they must, logically, be independent of mind in all instances. The human mind contradicts this by accounting for the disturbance of bodily functions as a result of the indulgence of vices and appetites, thus admitting that an evil mind manifests itself, in certain cases, in functional

or organic disorders. The fact is that bodily functions are the expression of a material mind, and that their operation is at all times affected by the fluctuating emotions of that mind. Christian Science shows that the carnal mind which expresses itself in matter, and in the consequent ebb and flow of the good or bad health supposed to be conditioned by material organs and functions, is a misrepresentation of divine Mind and of spiritual man, all of whose functions are spiritual and controlled by Mind.

Humanity can receive no help in its search for health from anatomy or from materialistic theology, both of which regard man as both physical and mental, but as mainly dependent upon organized matter for his functions and their performance. Health, to be permanent, must be sought as a state of spiritual consciousness, entirely separate from matter, or the body, and derived from the scientific understanding of God. "The basis of all health, sinlessness, and immortality," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 339 of Science and Health, "is the great fact that God is the only Mind; and this Mind must be not merely believed, but it must be understood." The spiritual man's absolute health, or divine wholeness, may be demonstrated on the human plane, as the human mind is put off and the understanding of divine Principle solves one specific problem of healing and then another, until the ultimate state of spiritual consciousness is reached which reflects the divine Mind, and which is subject to the government of spiritual law.

Christian Science shows that the attainment of health necessitates scientific repentance, or a change of mind, fully as much as does the attainment of holiness. When a man changes his mind from a belief in matter to a belief in God, his outward experience inevitably changes from the physical or moral infirmity of material belief, to the expression of a better belief in spiritual harmony; and his expression of health and holiness will grow in permanency just as his belief in God. God advances to scientific understanding of

God. Of the certain results attending scientific repentance, the prophet Isaiah declared: "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily."

Material systems and methods are unable to inspire repentance or to produce the consciousness of health, for the simple reason that they base their operations upon the supposed material laws from which repentance and health must turn the human thought. If they seem to succeed in temporarily directing human thought from a belief in disease into another belief in physical health, they have done nothing more than change an effect. The cause of disease, mortal mind, remains to reassert itself in some other caprice of belief in disease. In Christian Science healing, the destruction of the mental cause of ill-health is the first and the last step in the cure. When the cause of disease is removed, the effect can no longer appear.

Christian Science shows that the mortal body is the expression of a material mind, and that all of its functions are directly controlled by the mortal thought which impresses itself upon its own body. As a man sees this fact and rouses himself from this unreal sense of being into the true consciousness of Life as divine Mind, he is in the direct line of approach to the source of all holiness, health, and happiness. Health will be permanent to him in experience just as he maintains, through scientific understanding, his unity with God.

Jesus the Christ made it sufficiently clear that he understood health to be the normal state of man, and that the absence of this condition indicated the presence and control of a wrong mental state. He said to one whom he healed, "Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee." He spoke of another "whom Satan hath bound." He exposed the emptiness of religion which failed to recognize the spiritual nature and reality of health, when he said to the Jews, "Are ye angry at me, because I have made a man every whit whole on the sabbath day?" Then, finally, he taught his followers that they, too, should demonstrate health for themselves and others, by knowing the perfection of God, and of man in His likeness. He proved that, as Mrs. Eddy has so well said on page 203 of Science and Health, "If God were understood instead of being merely believed, this understanding would establish health."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### A Sacred National Duty

THE United States has for some time been inviting the young men of the country to join the colors. Tens of thousands have already accepted the invitation, and are training in camps and schools for the Army and Navy. Soon the selective draft will have added one million, perhaps two millions, to the force now in the service. The great majority of the recruits, volunteers, and drafted men, will have come from homes where good influences and proper restrictions have always been thrown around them. They will be given up by parents to the Nation in the belief, or, at least, in the hope, that the Government will, to the fullest degree possible, take up the duties which their natural guardians are compelled to surrender. This hope is not unreasonable. If it were not entertained, if it were not an active force in reconciling the average American family to the sacrifice which it is called upon to make, the military program of the Government would encounter serious obstacles. The boys who have joined, and the boys who are to join the colors, must be regarded as wards of the Republic. The Government must assume responsibility for their moral welfare. Their moral welfare is the paramount consideration.

Reports that issue from the vicinity of existing camps and training stations do not bring assurance that the young fellows thus far intrusted to the Government are receiving the protection which their parents, friends, and well-wishers feel they have a right to expect and demand. On the contrary, there is the best of reason for believing that, in some respects, the Government's wardship over these youths is very loosely administered. If the liquor interests, and the liquor retailers under license, to avoid prosecution and heavy penalties, are not openly selling liquor to men in uniform, intoxicants are finding their way through secret agencies to neighborhoods where men in uniform congregate when off duty. The illicit sale of liquor is said to be flourishing in certain "dry" communities within easy access of some of the camps and stations.

This serves simply to emphasize the fact that the liquor interests are not to be trusted, must not be trusted, at this crisis in the country's history. No agreement on a large scale, no compromise, ever entered into between the public and the liquor interests has been faithfully observed by the latter. They have commonly violated pledges looking to the observance of the decencies in the conduct of their traffic; they have disregarded local compacts, local option, State prohibition laws; they are now as set against the Federal law as were the Tennessee and Kentucky mountain moonshiners of a generation ago. As in the case of the latter, the only way to deal with them is to abolish their business. And the only way to abolish their business is to proclaim, and rigorously enforce, wartime prohibition, as a measure of public safety. It lies with the President to do this.

As a last resort, the distillers and brewers, suppliers of the disreputable, as well as the so-called respectable, retail dealer, are striving to convince the people of the United States that the revenues from intoxicants are necessary to the support of the Government. The term "revenues," as applied to receipts from stamp or other taxes on intoxicants, is a misnomer. The liquor trade is a burden upon, and not an asset, to National, State, or local treasuries. The financial resources of the Federal Government would be increased, rather than diminished, by the utter annihilation of the liquor traffic.

The liquor interests were busily engaged, not long ago, in an effort to prove that the farmer would lose an important customer for his grain if the distilleries and breweries were closed; lately they have been trying, unsuccessfully, to disprove the allegation that they have been withdrawing from the market, for the manufacture of intoxicants, grain that is necessary to the country's food supply. Their position on every financial and economic point has been untenable. In their relation to the revenues, and to business affairs, they have not a leg to stand on. And yet, if all the weight of all the argument in these respects had been on their side, the point of present paramount importance would still remain untouched.

The all-important point is that the United States Government cannot afford to be a party to the pollution and demoralization of the young men intrusted to its care. The moral argument in favor of wartime prohibition is the predominant argument. Nothing can take its place. Nothing can weigh against it. While there is force in the declaration of the Committee on War Prohibition, in behalf of which Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, Henry Lee Higginson, and other men of high character and influence are working, that war prohibition will save to the consumer 11,000,000 loaves of bread a day, it sinks into insignificance beside the other consideration, that, without war prohibition and its rigorous enforcement, hundreds of thousands of young men in the camps and training stations of the United States, during the time requisite to their preparation for duty, will be subject to influences and temptations that will affect and, perhaps, mar their careers far beyond the conclusion of the war.

This point needs only to be understood, it seems certain, in order that the people of the United States shall be aroused to an adequate appreciation of the danger that menaces the future of the country through the further toleration of the liquor traffic. On May 14, last, wartime prohibition was defeated in the United States Senate because of some minor technical objection to the manner of its presentation, but the question will come up again before the present session is ended, and it is the duty of every individual citizen who thinks rightly on the subject to inform those who represent his district and State in Congress of his sentiments and wishes.

### Rumanian Land Reform

THE decision recently taken by the Rumanian Government to postpone no longer the great question of land reform, but to invite Parliament to grapple with the matter comprehensively at once, must be reckoned one of the most interesting domestic developments which has taken place in Europe for some time. The Rumanian Parliament is, of course, convened at Jassy, a town in Moldavia, near the Russian frontier; more than half of the country is occupied by the Austro-German forces, and yet the Government seizes this time to deal with a question which has been crying out for drastic action ever since the peasants' rising of just ten years ago.

The position of the Rumanian peasant, although it has been somewhat improved in recent years, still remains one of the most servile in Europe. The vast bulk of the land of the country is in the hands of a comparatively small body of proprietors, and, under the existing land laws, these proprietors are in a position to reduce their tenants to a state of almost complete serfdom. The agricultural contract provides that the peasant shall be given the loan of land, money, and seed, on the condition that the first harvest belongs to the landlord, together with a royalty as a compensation for the advance. The peasant is also obliged to provide all instruments for cultivation, and, as the old feudal penalty of seizure of lands and cattle may be resorted to, in the event of his failing to meet his obligations, the peasant may become the serf of the landlord. It was this system which led to the outbreak of 1907, already referred to. The great landlords had, for many years, been making a practice of subletting their estates, chiefly to Jews, who, in turn, were financed by Jewish syndicates, and the extortion practiced on the tenant amounted to little less than a national scandal. The revolt, which with difficulty suppressed by an army of some 150,000 men, resulted in certain reforms. Land taxes were reduced, and Government loans of money were made to needy tenants; whilst the letting of land to middlemen was forbidden. The main grievance, however, namely, the fact that, out of the total area of arable soil, over 3,000,000 hectares were owned by about 4000 landlords, whilst over 1,000,000 peasant cultivators owned only some 2,500,000 hectares among them, still remained.

The demand has been that these great estates should be broken up, and that an extended system of peasant proprietorship should gradually be worked out. It is this that the Rumanian Government hopes to achieve by its present proposals. Cultivable land is to be acquired by the Government, on a large scale, and placed at the disposal of the peasant proprietor; whilst lands already in the possession of the Government and Crown are to be dealt with in the same way. In fact, the holdings of the peasant proprietor are to be raised from 33 per cent of the total extent of cultivable land in the kingdom to 85 per cent.

The scheme is an excellent one. It now remains for the Government to put it into effect, without further delay. Few measures, it is safe to say, would do more to encourage the Rumanian peasant in the difficult conditions in which he is now placed. During the last few years he has been frequently disappointed in this matter. Successive politicians have made the land question the great question in their constructive policies, without anything coming of it. Thus, some three years ago, when that energetic statesman, M. Take Jonescu, grappled with the question, and gave it a prominent place in the Democratic-Conservative program, the hopes of the Rumanian peasant ran high. Then came the war, with a closing down of reform in all directions. In Rumania, as in other countries, controversial questions were, wherever possible, placed on one side, and the land question, being perhaps the most controversial of all the domestic issues, was inevitably the first to suffer. The war, however, has brought about great changes in many countries on the questions which exercised them so deeply three years ago. Many of these questions have already settled themselves, and many more have been settled by consent; whilst regarding others, all sense of difference has been so greatly reduced as to render settlement in the near future not only a possibility, but a practical certainty. The land question of Rumania is in this last category, and the Parliament at Jassy may almost certainly be depended on to reach an agreement on the matter in the near future.

### Canada's Women Voters

POLITICAL party leaders in Canada, or at least some of them, are evidently engaged in forensic efforts to convince the newly enfranchised Canadian women of the excellencies and virtues of the organizations which periodically vie for preferment and predominance. Orators of the Conservative and Liberal factions are seeking to surpass each other in painting word pictures portraying records of past performances and alluring pledges of future undertakings, apparently designed to win the support of an element with which the projectors are unable definitely to reckon. It has been said in Canada, as it has frequently been said in the United States, in discussing the extension of the right of franchise, that the net result of such an enactment would be only to increase the volume of the vote cast, and that civic conditions would be made neither better nor worse, because of the tendency of the new voters to follow the direction of those who have long enjoyed the privilege of voting. But the astute party leaders of Canada, profiting, possibly, by the results noted in the equal suffrage sections of the United States, have awakened to a realization that the woman in politics is a distinct and independent entity, and that her vote is not one which can be reckoned on by the application of any such rule as has been formulated. They have, no doubt, observed that the beaten path in political party rule has no lure to those voters who now see their first opportunity for actual accomplishment in needed civic reforms. These leaders will find, if they have not already made the discovery, that it matters no more, to the woman voter of Canada, whether an issue or a candidate is indorsed by the Conservative Party or by the Liberal Party than it matters, to the woman voter in the States, whether the Republican Party or the Democratic Party stands sponsor

for the issue or the candidate in whose behalf her support is asked.

It is because the woman voter does not feel herself pledged to the traditions of any political party or faction that her vote is certain to change the usual result whenever there are presented issues or candidates standing for or against those things which she regards as vital to the Government, the people, and the home. Since time immemorial men have been the conservers of property and property rights. Economic issues have marked the dividing line between the opposing partisan organizations. These issues take shape in the tariff problem, the currency, taxation, and, too often, the emoluments of office. During all this time women have been equally zealous in conserving and hallowing the home and all that pertains to it. Their great hope concerning suffrage is, no doubt, that with the ballot they will be able to work more efficiently and more expeditiously in bringing about the reforms in government necessary to the protection of those things which they cherish most. It is in the undertaking to see that corrective and regulatory statutes are enforced that the power of the enfranchised woman voter will perhaps especially be felt. The weakness of most communities now is in their machinery for law enforcement, because there is not behind the enacted law a sufficiently strong public sentiment, capable of direct and emphatic expression, to compel the officials charged with the enforcement of the laws to do their duty. It is in fostering and emphasizing this public sentiment that the women of Canada and the women of the United States will become potent and untiring factors in the administration of governmental affairs.

An encouraging sign of the times, in this same connection, is the increasing tendency of men, also, more frequently to disregard party lines and party traditions when there are vital economic issues at stake. Pre-election tabulators are not able now, as formerly, to forecast results, even in those States where the franchise has not been extended. In all democracies there will, no doubt, always be party divisions, supposed to represent divergent views upon great issues, but it has recently been observed in Canada, as it has quite recently been shown in the United States, that many of the lines drawn are purely imaginary. The condition is one which pledges unequivocally the perpetuation of the democratic form of government wherever it is founded, even though those who live under it for a time fail to understand its true significance.

The political party leader, in Canada or elsewhere, if he is as wise as he is astute, might do well to revise his forecasts of results at the polls, if he has made his computations upon the basis that the woman is not an independent voter, and that her choice of candidates and her decision as to issues will always be dictated by members of her family or others. He may find, to his surprise, that the result expressed by the coordinated vote of the average household will be emphatic in repudiation of systems and practices long regarded as inviolable, and of abuses long endured because it had been said that they could not be cured.

### Hill Country

ONE thing that cannot fail to strike the traveler, who has made any considerable excursion up and down the world's surface, is the sameness of the way of the hill and the way of the plain in almost every land. Hill country is always hill country, and the plain is always the plain, if the apparent platitude may be forgiven. And so the man who loves the plains, the great arch of the heavens, and the limitless views of the wide horizon, will be glad to return to them from the mountains; whilst the man who loves the mountains will, as he journeys through the plains, lift up his eyes, every now and again, unto the hills. When, therefore, a recent writer, discussing the campaign in Palestine, declared, for the purposes of illustration, that the Philistine plain exactly corresponded to the narrow plain of Lancashire, between the Pennines and the Irish Sea, he was placing a great strain on the attention of some of his readers. When he went on to compare the eastern highlands of Lancashire with the hill country about Jerusalem, to talk about the Aire gap, the borderland of Yorkshire, and of how the tides of warfare had, all through English history, avoided these parts, he could hardly blame many of his readers if they straightway took leave of his main subject, and made their way into this borderland between the two great northern counties of England. For, indeed, there is something about this country which is strangely inviting, with its heather-clad moors, rushing, tumbling streams, its cloud and mist, and mountain sheep, its little low stone houses, with their backs to the hill, and its narrow white roads winding their way to the sky line, and then tumbling over, into the unknown. Unless they form a frontier to be crossed, warfare does, of course, for the most part, leave the hills studiously alone. When Prince Charles Edward, for instance, invaded England in '45 with his wild Highlanders, he hugged the Lancashire plain, and it was on the Lancashire plain that he was defeated, and across the Lancashire plain that he fled again north, in his famous retreat from Derby. The hills knew nothing of it. Thus it comes about that in the fell country are to be found no mighty castles and no great cities with record sieges to their credit.

And so it is again today. There is not much that speaks of war in any part of the countryside of England, but in the fell country there is, as always, just nothing at all, unless it be that the moors are more silent than ever, and the "Beck! beck!" of the grouse in the early morning mists more frequent. Just about now, the call of the hills seems specially insistent to the hill lover. Down below, in the valley, there is a perfect riot of growth. The pageant of spring is in full procession, and the birds compete with the trees, and the trees with the grass of the field, in marking the great renaissance. There is no mistaking it down in the valley; but, up in the hills, the coming of spring is after a more silent fashion. It shows itself in a balmy breath in the air, as the breeze stirs the rough grass, still bearing the impress of the winter's snow, in the gay trickle of the little stream by the roadside, in the plaintive note of the plover, and in the soft green shoots springing up damp amidst the heather.

There is spring, too, of course, in the fresh blue of the sky, and in the way in which every rock and hillside seems to be bathing in the sunlight.

### Notes and Comments

A WELCOME story is being told of Richard Lloyd, the uncle of the British Premier, whose memory is held in such loving regard in North Wales. In his early days Townyn Jones, the Welsh evangelist, used to travel all over Wales preaching, often making long journeys on foot. He was always a welcome visitor at the home of Richard Lloyd, whose calling was that of a shoemaker, and the two would often sit for hours and talk over their experiences. One day, as they were talking, Mr. Lloyd's eyes traveled, as was natural, to his visitor's feet and to a sorely worn pair of boots. It was more than he could endure, so he requested that they should be taken off, and, while the two men remained deep in converse, he mended the boots.

EDWARD A. FILENE, of Boston, a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a successful business man as well as an able political economist, says plainly that the motto, "Business as Usual," which has found favor in some quarters, will not do at all. "Business," he says, "has but one job today, and that is to do the thing that will bring victory at the earliest possible moment. And business cannot serve two masters. We simply cannot fill all the added demands of war and at the same time satisfy all the appetites of peace. Our job is the business of war, not business as usual." This is a truth that must be assimilated by the public consciousness of the United States before the country is really prepared for the task before it.

NATURE lovers have an eye for her wherever they may be, even on a battlefield. G. G. Desmond informs the readers of the London Daily News and Leader that he saw "a caterpillar on a battlefield," which does not sound so very remarkable until one knows that there was not a speck of green within a mile of the creature. Writing in May, Mr. Desmond is surprised not to find more wild flowers in his particular spot "somewhere in France," because, he says, it is not unlike Surrey, round Caterham or Whyteleaf. He can find no primroses, but, at any rate, there are wild violets, for he describes the contrast of children coming out of a wood with large bunches of them, to the noise of the guns two or three miles away, and of the aeroplanes fighting overhead. Wood anemones, periwinkle, bluebells, and coltsfoot, are the other wild flowers which he saw blooming in May.

THE demand for telephone extension in Japan, as reported by United States representatives in that country, is extraordinary. Delayed installation has caused great inconvenience to the public, and has led to much complaint. One instance will be sufficient to illustrate the present conditions. The Osaka Chamber of Commerce recently announced that 134,000 applications for telephone installation, unsatisfied at the end of 1914, were still unattended to. As a consequence, there is a popular demand that the operation of the telephone for commercial and social purposes be divorced completely from the Government's department of communications.

TELEPHONE operation in Japan is remunerative, as may be judged from figures just presented by the excellent trade journal, Telephony, published in Chicago. It seems that, taking different periods, beginning with that embraced between 1896 and 1903, the profits have steadily increased from 6 to 20 per cent. The total receipts of the Japanese telephone system last year amounted to 20,000,000 yen, or \$10,000,000.

WITH gardens, back and front, given over to potatoes, and men and women everywhere devoting spare time to the cultivation of waste spaces, it is not to be wondered at that the spring poet should adapt himself to changed conditions. One such has thus caught the spirit of the times in a recent issue of the Manchester Guardian:

But yester year we sheltered jonquils rare,  
Box-bordered in a sweet and sightly bed,  
Where now, more succulent, but much less fair,  
Potatoes bloom instead.

THE New York publication that used to be known as the Fatherland is authority for the statement, in its current issue, that "Germany today is a democracy." If this is true, all that Germany needs to do, in order to open the way to universal peace, is to give the nations arrayed against autocracy satisfactory proof of it. The process by which this can be done is simple: let the German democracy take possession of the German Government.

SIR GEORGE REID, in his recently published reminiscences, recalls a delightful incident in connection with the visit which the King and Queen of England, then the Duke and Duchess of York, paid to Australia in 1901, on the occasion of the opening of the first Federal Parliament. At one of the great social gatherings, the Duke was discussing the relative merits of New South Wales and Victoria, and, momentarily forgetting the neck-and-neck race between the two States, appealed to Lord Hopetoun, the Governor-General, with the question, "Which do you prefer, Hopetoun, Melbourne or Sydney?" It was a difficult question, but Lord Hopetoun rose to the occasion. "Oh, sir," he said, "you must remember, I'm federated now!"

SECRETARY McADOO returns from the West to Washington convinced that there is genuine patriotism enough on the other side of the Alleghenies for all practical purposes. Everywhere, according to his testimony, he found the most gratifying disposition, on the part of the people, to bear all necessary additional taxation and to contribute to the Liberty Loan. "While everyone wants the new taxes to be equitably distributed," he adds, "there is a willingness, in fact eagerness, to make the necessary sacrifices to strengthen the Government's finances, and to support to the utmost the gallant men who are going to the front." Incidentally, some of the Western States have exceeded their recruiting quotas.